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ALDHU CONDEMNS LANDING OF U.S. MARINES

PA261415 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Quito -- The landing of U.S. Marines in Grenada is part of an escalating attempt to drown in blood the liberating processes that today (?shake) Central America and the Caribbean, Cesar Barbuda, executive secretary of the Latin American Human Rights Association, ALDHU, has said in Quito.

ALDHU, a continental organization based in Quito, is presided over by former Venezuelan Social Democrat President Carlos Andres Perez, and its board of directors includes outstanding political and democractic figures such as Catholic bishops, [word indistinct] and writers from the continent.

According to ALDHU, the landing of U.S. Marines constitutes a slap in the face to the Contadora Groups' diplomatic efforts and represents the negation of the Latin America and Caribbean peoples' right to self-determination.

ALDHU warned that the U.S. invasion is a step toward a policy of irresponsible aggravation of international tension that characterizes the Ronald Reagan administration.

ALDHU later made an appeal to governments, parties, and democratic organizations, as well as to all Latin American peoples, U.S. public opinion, and the international community, to condemn and demand the cessation of the aggression against the sovereign people of Grenada. ALDHU finally demanded that the U.S. Government respect the standards of international law on which current world coexistence is based.

BRIEFS

TLALTELOLCO TREATY SIGNATORY -- Antigua and Barbuda yesterday signed and ratified the 1967 Treaty of Tlaltelolco, by which the signatory nations agree to limit the use of nuclear materials and installations to peaceful purposes. With the signing of this treaty, Antigua and Barbuda automatically becomes a member of the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America, OPANAL, which is headquartered in Mexico City. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 12 Oct 83 p A-2 PA]

OAS ENVOY, PERONISTS CONDEMN GRENADA INVASION

'Violation' of OAS Charter

FY271323 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1220 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (DYN) -- Argentina has voiced its "deep concern over and condemnation" of the invasion of Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean forces, charging those governments with "violating the OAS Charter." The alternate Argentine representative to the OAS, Juan Jose Uranga, yesterday addressed the special session of the OAS Permanent Council in Washington. He voiced his government's "firmest protest" of the occupation.

Yesterday Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari stated that the Argentine representatives to international organizations will condemn the invasion, regardless of the influence this may have on possible U.S. support for claims to the Malvinas. The foreign minister stressed that "we cannot engage in this sort of speculation if we want to preserve our international respectability and advocate" the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states.

In his speech to the OAS yesterday, Uranga stated that the Argentine Government had followed "with great concern" the situation in Grenada "and the acts of violence which first led to a coup and then to the assassination of the important leaders of that nation." He added that the military occupation of the island has worsened matters and that none of the explanations heard at the OAS "are sufficiently convincing to justify the violation of the international agreements which the intervening countries had promised to respect."

Uranga recalled that some of the countries which took part in the occupation had "criticized" Argentina when the occupation of the Malvinas took place, adding that "their present attitude makes it unnecessary to comment on the inconsistency of the arguments they wielded on that occasion."

Uranga voiced the Argentine "condemnation" of the events which have taken place in Grenada, since they "violate the principle of nonintervention." He expressed his government's confidence that "this serious situation will be solved through the immediate withwithdrawal of the occupation forces."

'Offense' to All Latin Americans

FY271633 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- The National Council of the Justicialist Party made public today a declaration wholly repudiating the bloody U.S. invasion of Grenada as a demonstration of a policy intended to keep the rest of the continent under submission. The declaration adds that the invasion of Grenada despite declarations to the contrary by leaders of major powers, is an offense to all the Latin American people, who, saddened, observe this demonstration of colonialist ambitions and objectives.

The declaration is signed by First President of the Justicialist National Council Lorenzo Miguel and Press Secretary Rodolfo Miguel. It further expresses that our continent is once again humiliated by an attack and foreign interference, which this time made a gross display of power in order to take over a country and oust its government on behalf of a misunderstood concept of democracy.

PERONIST LEADER MET WITH BUSH IN WASHINGTON

PY261724 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] Peronist Party leader Hector Villalon held talks with United States Vice-President George Bush during which he reiterated there was no pact between Argentina's labour movement and the military government, as had been claimed by the Radical Party. Villalon, who is now in Washington, was interviewed in that city by Radio America. He said Bush intended to travel to Argentina for the installation of the new constitutional government. Villalon told Bush the Peronists "held meetings with high military officers but reports of a pact are sheer nonsense." Villalon also said he had spoken with Senator Becker [as published], president of the Republican Party, who told him all possible support would be given on his part so Argentina could start peaceful negotiations with Britain concerning the Malvinas Islands.

U.S. OFFICIAL WARNED ALFONSIN OF ALLEGED PLOT

PY252346 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- A newspaper report today claims that it was a high-ranking official of the U.S. Embassy who -- through Canadian Ambassador to Argentina Lorne Clarke -- warned Raul Alfonsin of an alleged plot to kill him.

The newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO reports that as a consequence of Clarke's warning -- which originated at the U.S. Embassy -- "Radical Civic Union leaders had considered drawing up a statement at a notary public's office."

The newspaper notes that in his warning to Alfonsin, Clarke involved some military officers. Thus Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides ordered an investigation "and there was even talk about the possible departure" of the Canadian ambassador.

The morning newspaper adds that the Army commander ordered Lieutenant Colonel Jorge Alberto Morales to summon retired Colonels Caceres and Sullivan. The latter were interrogated for their alleged involvement in the reported attmpt. Caceres and Sullivan are two of the retired officers who are giving advice to Alfonsin on military matters.

The newspaper points out that former President Videla could also have been summoned, as one of the reports on the attempt to kill Alfonsin had placed part of the diplomatic concern on sources close to the Army's former commander in chief. "The story", the newspaper concludes, "as is natural, does not end with this entanglement, and perhaps the most natural thing to do would have been to consult with the journalist who disseminated this news (Juan Bautista Yofre, through NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS) since the commander does not even believe his own denials."

GALLUP POLL SHOWS UCR'S ALFONSIN LEADING

PY272335 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2214 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (NA) -- According to the results of a survey carried out by the U.S. Gallup company, considered one of the world leaders in surveys, the Radical Civic Union [UCR] is attributed first place in an electoral poll, though simultaneously this company claimed that polls of this type carried out in Argentina are not "really reliable due to the high percentage of persons surveyed who refused to answer."

A confidential report distributed among a small group of persons, including some leading businessmen, states that these percentages admit the possibility of an error of approximately 2 percent. Given these reservations, the report adds that last week its surveyors interviewed 3,000 persons in all cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants, stating that the accuracy rate of these answers reaches 95 percent.

The polls were carried out on the presidential election, and the UCR received the most votes with 35.8 percent, followed by the Justicialist Party with 25 percent, the Intrasigent Party with 5 percent, the Integration and Development Movement with 2.9 percent, the Christian Democratic Party with 1.3 percent, the Union of Democratic Center with 1.1 percent, the Federal Alliance with 1.0 percent, and the Socialist Democratic Alliance with 0.7 percent. Blank votes totaled 2.4 percent.

The report also stresses the fact that 23.1 percent of the persons surveyed replied that they do not know for whom to vote, or that they did not want to answer, which reduces the accuracy rate of the results. For this reason, the report said, these results will not be published.

Alfonsin Addresses UCR Rally

PY271910 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- Before a vast multitude, in an act that marked the end of the UCR [Radical Civic Union] electoral campaign in Buenos Aires last night UCR presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin said that should it ever again become necessary to suppress any new foolish military adventure aimed at a coup, there will be neither radicals nor antiradicals, neither Peronists nor anti-Peronists.

Continually cheered by the crowd, Alfonsin was the main speaker at the rally, which took place at the Plaza de la Republica, in front of the obelisk, in Buenos Aires; Victor Martinez, Fernando de la Rua, Alejandro Armendariz, and Jesus Rodriguez also spoke during the rally.

Party sources estimated that some 1 million people attended the rally, a crowd that according to an old party leader, the UCR had never been able to gather before. Police refused to provide estimates. Hundreds of demonstrators suffered the effect of the heat in the middle of the crowd that was striving to approach the rostrum, erected a few meters from the obelisk. Assistance was given at dozens of first-aid stations that were set up in the area.

After working his way through the crowd, Alfonsin reached the rostrum and began his speech at 1945; the crowd greeted him with an enthusiastic ovation. Alfonsin said that we will never again let a small group of enlightened people, with or without uniforms, set themselves up as saviours of the fatherland and give us orders that we obey without saying a word.

He then recalled that the leadership crisis that followed the death of Peron gave rise to a struggle for power marked by heavy-handedness and violence. But the Argentine people, he noted, will never again tolerate a government based on heavy-handedness and violence.

He said that there are two leaderships, two possible choices, but just one people. What we will decide in the elections is which of Argentina's two popular movements will be given the responsibility of leading the country. "Nobody should become confused;" he said, "there are no differences in national objectives, but only in the methods and in the men who will seek to attain them."

He added that the top Justicialist leaders have said that it will be Peron, not party candidates, who will win the elections, the same way El Cid won a battle even though he was dead. I wonder, he remarked, like millions of Argentines do, who will then rule Argentina? "I wonder," he went on, "like millions of Argentines do, because all of us vividly remember what happened when Peron died." Alfonsin said that a situation of economic chaos and social disorder, marked by an escalation of violence, followed the death of Peron; during this period, he explained, the Rodrigazo [shock treatment on the economy imposed by the then Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo] "provoked hyperinflation and unbridled speculation," while the sweeping actions by the Triple A were allowed to go unpunished. In this regard, he stressed that nobody will ever be able to charge that the UCR contributed to increasing tensions in those years of confusion and crisis. Rather than seeking to take advantage of the situation, the UCR did its best to preserve the institutions of the republic, he said.

He then charged that the Armed Forces justified their actions on the grounds that they would put an end to speculation; however, they provoked a gigantic speculation that caused the productive apparatus to collapse, impoverished a great majority of Argentines, and disproportionately enriched a small group of parasites. He also charged that the Armed Forces claimed that they would prevent Argentina from being declared in default by foreign creditors; however, they raised our indebtedness level to an extent that nobody could ever have imagined; "they came under the pretext that they would restore tranquillity, but their actions inspired fear in an overwhelming majority of Argentines," he charged. Finally, he noted, they justified their actions on the pretext that they would restore peace, but they waged war.

Concerning social justice, Alfonsin said that it is not necessary to reiterate that the current situation is the worst in all of Argentine history. However, he stressed, it is our duty to remember that there are some people who suffer more than others.

He also stressed his willingness to solve the crisis in the housing, food, education, and health sectors, a crisis that has hurt so many patriots. He also voiced his determination to put an end to the discriminatory practice that regressive regulations and habits have imposed on women.

He gave assurances that there will be neither radicals nor antiradicals, Peronists nor anti-Peronists, in the task of bringing to a halt the manipulation of the financial resources of the fatherland, or when fighting imperialism in our fatherland, or in voicing our solidarity with our sister republics that suffer the effects of imperialist aggression. He stated that the people who will unite in their work and in the freedom and social justice that we shall enjoy, will be the most formidable barrier that Argentines will erect to avoid new frustrations.

In conclusion, as he usually does in his speeches, Alfonsin quotes some paragraphs of the preamble of the Constitution.

Victor Martinez, candidate for the vice presidency, spoke before Alfonsin. He said that pluralist democracy is neither rhetorical nor theoretical, and that democracy will not survive while the people are sick, while they do not have jobs, while they are hungry, and while teachers are not paid decent salaries. He advocated the use of natural resources under the federal system by saying that such resources do not belong to the nation but, in the first place, to the provinces. He said: We will rebuild our nation's greatness both within and beyond our borders, we will promote understanding with our sister republics, and the Andean mountain range will serve as a foundation for unity within our country and within Latin America. He called upon the adversaries of yesterday, who are also adversaries today, to unite in the task of reconstructing the country.

ATC GIVEN PREFERRED POSITION IN VOTE REPORTING

PY261530 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1615 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (DYN) -- Television station directors from Buenos Aires and the interior of the country in the last few hours have expressed their disagreement with the regulations imposed by the Interior Ministry regarding the coverage of voting returns during the 30 October elections. Reliable sources have reported that Buenos Aires Channel 7, ATC, has been established as the unofficial primary news source, to the chagrin of other television and radio networks, particularly Buenos Aires Channel 13. The Interior Ministry regulations, which cover the operation of television channels, the appointment of press correspondents, radio networks, and other details, establish that only ATC will be allowed to broadcast directly from the General San Martin Cultural Center, where the panels with the vote totals will be set up.

USSR AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH AGUIRRE LANARI

PY261219 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2157 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (TELAM) -- USSR Ambassador Oleg Kvasov today said that he had confirmed to Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari the Soviet Union's support for the launching of Argentine-British negotiations on the Malvinas and that they had discussed two proposals on nuclear disarmament. The Soviet diplomat made these remarks upon leaving San Martin Palace after an 1/2-hour interview with the Argentine foreign minister.

He denied that the Grenada issue had been discussed. He said that it was a subject on which he was not fully informed yet and that he and the minister had only talked about the South Atlantic islands concerning which he reiterated the USSR's well-known support. As to the draft proposals which the Soviet Union submitted to the United Nations, Kvasov said that there were two: a condemnation of nuclear warfare and a freeze on nuclear weaponry.

REPORT ON PORT REMODELING PROJECT WITH USSR

PY261225 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Three executives who are working for the companies that are engaged in the Bahia Blanca Port remodeling project have delivered cost estimate reports. The executives pointed out that the project could be finished at a cost of some $300-million. In discussing the project, the above-mentioned executives said that up to October 1983, the Soviet Union has made purchases from Argentina in excess of $1 billion in cash, whereas Argentina has made purchases from the Soviet Union for $7.3 million, with deferred payments. This calls for reasonable Argentine reciprocity. The executives of the Argentine-Soviet consortium reported in detail on the proposal's technical detail.

VICE PRESIDENT CONDEMNS INVASION OF GRENADA

PY280244 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] We Bolivians feel indignant over the landing of foreign military forces on the small island of Grenada. This is the initial statement in a declaration issued by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, regarding the invasion of Grenada. He added that the principles of nonintervention, peaceful coexistence, self-determination of peoples, and respect for national sovereignty have again been violated on American soil.

The vice president's declaration adds: We regret the events which led to the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, but by no means can we justify the fact that internal problems of a country may be the cause for foreign military intervention. The difficult efforts being made to maintain peace, in which we are all engaged and to promote dialogue in Central America, has been damaged by increasing tension in the area. We are also concerned over the possibility the conflict extending to other countries, the declaration states. The declaration issued by Paz Zamora concludes by demanding an immediate ceasefire in Grenada and the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces.

ATTACKS ON U.S., PERUVIAN EMBASSIES IN LA PAZ

Peruvian Embassy Bombed

PY271049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 26 Oct (EFE) -- The Bolivian police today reported that a terrorist attack was launched against the Peruvian Embassy at 2200 (0200 GMT] tonight. A dynamite stick was hurled at the diplomatic mission in La Paz. The explosion seriously damaged the building as well as those near it. This attack came in the wake of similar attacks against the newspapers HOY and MERIDIANO and the private residences of businessmen Mario Mercado and Fernando Illanes.

Bolivian Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas has expressed his concern over the incident, but did not believe that it could be tied to the fact that the Army has arrested a Peruvian citizen, allegedly involved in guerrilla operations near La Paz, together with a group of Bolivians.

Government officials told EFE today that the terrorist attacks that have taken place in La Paz over the past few weeks are part of an overall scheme to destabilize the democratic process.

Foreign Ministry Condemns Attacks

PY271821 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has condemned last night's attack against the Peruvian Embassy in Bolivia. In a communique issued today, the Foreign Ministry also regrets the acts of violence committed by demonstrators against the U.S. Embassy. The communique, which was issued by the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, (?says):

With regard to the attack launched last night against the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz, the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship expresses its most energetic protest and deplores that deeds of this type are smearing the country's image before the international community, especially before a fraternal nation linked to Bolivia by traditional ties of friendship and fraternity . The communique adds that a thorough investigation has been requested through normal channels in order to apprehend those responsible for this criminal attack.

Finally, the communique regrets the violent deeds committed by demonstrators against the U.S. Embassy and against the U.S. Consulate facilities in the city of Cochabamba.

Students Protest Near U.S. Embassy

PY280136 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Relayed report by (Jaime Pez)]

[Text] A demonstration staged by approximately (?300) students of the San Andres Greater University Law School, marched through the main streets of La Paz to protest the invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces. At first, the police could not stop the student force which confronted a police unit until reinforcements arrived to disperse the demonstration, which was rather intense. Until the demonstrators were totally dispersed, the streets leading to the U.S. Embassy were temporarily closed by police, who prevented the entrance of persons in the area. In the past few minutes the students have staged some disturbances and confrontations with security forces, but they were finally and totally dispersed by the police.

GROUP 'ALLEGEDLY LINKED' TO SHINING PATH DETAINED

PY271548 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT 26 Oct 83

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Oct (EFE) -- The Armed Forces today confirmed the detention of a group allegedly linked to the Peruvian Shining Path guerrilla movement. The group detained was training in Bolivian territory. Military reports relased by the high command said that the detention took place in the Luribay area, 170 km southeast of La Paz, after repeated reports by the populace of the training of nonmilitary armed groups.

During the military operation, a substantial quantitiy of Italian-made arms were seized -- mainly machineguns, antitank mines, grenades, fatigues, and good rations -- according to a report published by the daily PRESENCIA. The report adds that the detainees are: Luis Fernandez Flores (Peruvian citizen and very likely the head of the group), and the Bolivians Walter Lafuente, Gonzalo Loayza, Miguel Rodriguez, Jaime Eduardo Rivero, Simon Tapia, and Oscar Ruiz, all of whom are now being held at military installations.

According to military sources contacted by EFE, the detainees have made complete statements, and it is presumed that they are linked to the Peruvian Shining Path guerrilla movement. For 4 months, the Luribay peasants have made reports to the government of armed groups that were training in guerrilla warfare. Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas has confirmed the military reports and has not ruled out the detainee's involvement with internal and external political factors.

BRIEFS

MINING PRODUCTION SLUMP -- The magazine NOTICIAS MINERAS, published by private mine owners, reports that the value of Bolivian mineral production has decreased from $243.5 million in the first 6-month period of 1982 to $236.5 million during the same period in 1983. The causes of this slump are reported to be lower prices on the international markets with a consequent reduction in mining production. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 83 PY]

ITAMARATY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PY280151 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Oct 83 p 9

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Almost 40 hours after the events that took place in Grenada, yesterday afternoon the Brazilian Government condemned, through a 17-line communique released by Itamaraty, the intervention of U.S. Marines and soldiers from 8 Caribbean countries in the island of Grenada.

The communique said:

"Brazil is following the developments in Grenada with great concern. Recents events in that country have given rise to a violent process that has been condemned by several sectors of the international community and that has exacerbated the feeling of insecurity among the friendly countries that are members of the OECS (Organization of East Caribbean states). After several political and economic measures imposed on Grenada, some of those countries (Antigua, Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, and St Lucia) decided to undertake a military action with the support of the United States and Jamaica.

"Even though admitting that the Grenadian internal situation was getting out of hand and that it could cause legitimate concern among neighboring countries, the Brazilian Government deplores the use of force, because it violates the principle of nonintervention, a principle that all UN and OAS Charter signatory countries must respect.

"At this extremely serious time in the life of the Latin American nations, Brazil warns about the risk of a worsening of the situation in the hemisphere, and fervently calls for an efficient and honest political effort that could lead to the easing of tensions and the peaceful settlement of existing problems."

Newspaper Supports U.S. Intervention

PY271155 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 83 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page 2: "The Grenada Fuse"]

[Excerpts] The Caribbean Community has the same rights as the OAS, which at the Punta del Este conference declared the inter-American system to be incompatible with communism. Any justification which is more political than juridical has to make concessions to the plausible and practical argument that communism, which has expanded and is continuing to expand in Central America and the Caribbean through belligerent actions -- not through elections -- must be stopped with weapons and military force. Military force and weapons are the arguments which the Moscow and Havana communists use and understand. The democracies cannot indefinitely continue to give in to faits accomplis by communist arms or by assassinations perpetrated by authoritarian socialists like General Austin Hudson, and to accept such faits accomplis as bases for the legitimacy of a government.

That is practically what President Reagan said at a press conference: The United States felt compelled to act forcefully and decisively after the assassination of Maurice Bishop and his cabinet ministers in order to save human lives, including the lives of 1,000 U.S. citizens who were on the island, among whom were 500 medical students, to prevent deeper chaos and anarchy, and to restore law and order in the island.

Although the U.S. action has precedents -- the last one in the Dominican Republic with the juridical endorsement of the OAS -- Reagan's decision to seek a rapid and direct solution to the situation in Grenada represents a political innovation, because the military intervention -- carried out in cooperation with member countries of the Caribbean Community -- is a preventive action. It is an important action because it engaged U.S. troops in direct military confrontation with Soviet and Cuban contingents. And this confrontation takes place at a particularly delicate historical moment, when East-West tensions, U.S.-Soviet tensions to be more precise, are reaching the limits of what can be tolerated.

Should the United States back out at any given place in the present international situation, this will jeopardize its positions everywhere. If any of its undertakings is unsuccessful, U.S. credibility will be compromised everywhere.

What seems wholly unacceptable is that the Soviets could order the assassination of a prime minister in an island right on the United States' doorstep, just because Maurice Bishop, incidentally a Marxist-Leninist, was not "sufficiently loyal to Moscow." After all, can the Kremlin allow itself the privilage of eliminating leaders anywhere in the world just because they do not enjoy its total confidence?

Paper Sees 'Strategic Colonialism'

PY280120 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Reasons for Grenada"]

[Text] The invasion of Grenada by U.S. Marines with the support of soldiers from six Caribbean countries reflects the climate of East-West tensions in which the U.S. and Soviet superpowers execute their strategic plays.

The chess game in international politics is set up in such a way that a Lilliputian country like Grenada, smaller than the Rio de Janeiro Municipality of Duque de Caxias with one-third the population of the Rio de Janeiro neighborhood of Copacabana, and extremely poor, can suddenly be transformed into an important piece of the game, weighing on the balance of power on the preservation of which depends the destiny of mankind.

Grenada's diminutive size, its Franciscan poverty, its nutmeg economy, or its 93 percent illiteracy is of little concern for the interests of the Soviet sphere. Its proximity to the United States and its usefulness as a base for military operations, with sufficient territory for the installation of a large airport for instance, are of greater concern.

The U.S. interests, in turn, see the Caribbean island as a piece of land where the Cuban-Soviet axis can gain a political and military foothold, and where the government of Marxist Maurice Bishop created conditions for such a foothold. The violent replacement of "the Caribbean Fidel Castro" by another, more radical Marxist, possibly more submissive to Moscow, provided President Reagan with the motives for the intervention, including the request for intervention made by the Caribbean Community which felt itself threatened.

Interventionist methods at variance with orthodox doctrine and with the spirit of the inter-American system are not desirable, of course. To begin with, these methods disregard all the juridical and political mechanisms which have been created to resolve critical situations through nonviolent means and continental consensus. Neither are they appropriate for "restabilishing democracy" anywhere in the world.

At the same time, the fact should be taken into account that the use of stratagems is making it increasingly more difficult to abide by international norms of coexistence, and by treaties existing for the resolution of conflicts and differences.

The proliferation of ministates enjoying soap opera sovereignties contributes, nowadays to the departure from proper procedures, and to tests of force of which the Grenadian case is the most recent example. Nations that are unviable by nature become toys of a new form of colonialism, strategic colonialism. Thus, the principle of respect for national sovereignty, which should be inviolable, ends up being affronted and demoralized by circumstances of spurious origin and absolute unreality.

FIGUEIREDO ADMITS POSSIBILITY OF RESIGNATION

PY261326 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 83

[By Rubem de Azevedo Lima]

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- This past weekend President Joao Batista de Figueiredo again admitted the possibility of resigning from the presidency of the republic, because he was reportedly dissatisfied with the weak political and military support for government initiatives.

General Figueiredo made this statement to at least two ministers of state, one of them a military officer. According to what the president told them, his resignation could contribute to national reconciliation.

According to the source of this report, the president referred to the survey on his government published by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO on 16 October. According to the survey, people from six Brazilian capitals rated him on an average of 3.9 (when they were asked what grade from 1 to 10 they would give to General Figueiredo).

With tremendous grief, President Figueiredo also lamented the fact that divisions are becoming apparent in specific sectors of public administration which have always supported him. Those who heard him had the impression that the president was referring to the military sector, although -- as they said -- he did not give stronger reasons for his frustration.

For many political observers, the impression is that Gen Figueiredo was in fact referring to the military sector.

CAPE VERDE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ON VISIT

PY260225 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Minister of Cape Verde Silvino Manuel da Luz is in Brazil on an official visit. In Salvador, capital of Bahia Minister Da Luz said that President Figueiredo's trip to his country in November will bring the two countries closer together.

He will arrive in Brasilia tomorrow to preside, along with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, at the meeting of the Brazil-Cape Verde Joint Commission.

Minister Da Luz will end his visit on Friday 28 October.

REPORTAGE ON SEVENTH DAY OF NATIONAL PROTEST

PRODEN To Participate

PY271612 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1950 GMT 26 Oct 83

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 26 Oct (EFE) -- The National Development Project (PRODEN) today decided to participate in the seventh day of national protest called for tomorrow by the National Workers Command and supported by the Democratic Alliance [AD].

PRODEN, which was the first organization to openly oppose General Augusto Pinochet's military regime, is made up of politicians and union leaders of various trends. They belong to the organization on an individual basis and are led by Christian Democrat Jorge Lavandero.

Because Lavandero is in Spain, where he expects to meet with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Social Democrat Diego Portales acted as PRODEN's spokesman.

Portales announced that PRODEN intends to request permission to stage an antigovernment rally in O'Higgins Park on a date to be determined.

Portales also announced that PRODEN intends to move on to a "second stage of activity," which will be featured by its participation in social mobilization activities, thus leaving the final decisions to the political groups and acknowledging that the AD has "the leading role in the huge national task of restoring institutional rule."

'Peaceful' Protest Forcibly Dispersed

PY271716 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Carabineros have arbitrarily dispersed a peaceful demonstration staged by relatives of missing detainees at the corner of (Morande) and (Moneda) Streets, a few meters from Government Palace.

Carrying the pictures of their missing relatives, men, women, and children arrived at the corner of (Morande) and (Moneda) Streets. They were moving in silence, and on arriving there they asked the policemen sent there to patrol the area to hold talks. [recorded passage indistinct]

Confusion began a few seconds later, and a water cannon deployed at that corner began shooting. The officer in command of the troops stood in front of the water cannon and gave an urgent order to stop shooting water.

[Begin unidentified person's recording] We are relatives of missing detainees. We came here peacefully, and the first thing they did was to shoot water at us. We came here only with our words, and nothing else. We want to talk about the problem of the missing persons. [end recording]

The leader of the group of relatives of missing persons was trying to explain the reasons for their efforts amidst shouts and clapping.

[Begin recording] We are trying to hold talks with the interior minister, but he has not answered our requests.

We will insist until the minister gives us an answer on the problem of missing persons. We presented a formal request to Minister Jarpa on 10 August, asking him for a meeting to discuss the problem of missing persons, but to this date we have not received an answer. This is the reason we are here now. [end recording]

Pamela Pereira, a relative of a missing detainee, stated that the petition presented by the Democratic Alliance to the government to solve the problem has not been answered.

[Begin Pereira recording] We have achieved absolutely nothing. The petition presented by Rodolfo Seguel has not been answered, thus further delaying this problem. And now we want the problem of missing persons to also be included in the list of proposals. We feel that a democratic opening must be based on sound moral (?principles), and to achieve this we also demand an answer to the problem of missing persons. [end recording]

After this it was rather impossible to hold talks. The Carabineros used force to disperse the demonstrators, most of whom were women. The policemen finally decided to seize and destroy the pictures of the missing persons which the peaceful demonstrators were carrying in their hands.

'Agitators' Cause Incidents

PY271552 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Groups of agitators have attempted to disrupt order in downtown Santiago. The incidents have taken place in front of the Bank of Chile and on Ahumada Street.

In typical language, activist Rodolfo Seguel made an inflammatory speech to an audience of illegal street vendors and young students. Some lawyers of the Vicariate of Solidarity were also among the demonstrators.

They reached (Morera) Street in isolated groups, marching and shoutng slogans that the laws be respected, and then headed for (Morande) Street, where they were dispersed by police forces. No one was detained. Seguel tried to reorganize his forces, but had to give up because it was too close to lunchtime.

Opposition Document to Pinochet

PY271630 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Relayed report from Government Palace by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] A document signed by Rodolfo Seguel, Manuel Bustos, Hernol Flores, Sergio Vergara, and Federico Mujica was presented today at La Moneda Palace, addressed to the president of the Republic. The text of the letter accompanying the document reads as follows:

Santiago, 27 October 1983; Mister General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, President of the Nation; La Moneda Palace:

Your Excellency Mister President: Through this letter, we the undersigned, take the liberty to forward to Your Excellency a document called The Most Urgent Needs of the Workers, which requires a prompt and positive answer from Your Excellency. Cordial greetings from Manuel Bustos, Rodolfo Seguel, Hernol Flores, Federico Mujica, and Sergio Vergara.

More on Opposition Demands

PY280239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2307 GMT 27 Oct 83

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Oct (EFE) -- National Workers Command President Rodolfo Seguel today delivered a document which includes the basic demands of workers. The document was delivered to the reception desk of La Moneda Palace, the presidential office building.

Seguel explained that he did not meet anybody at Government House because "our purpose was not to meet anybody but to deliver the document."

Despite the fact that we have waited for a long time, Seguel said we now hope that a quick answer will be given to our demands.

In the document, the Command stresses that "after 10 years of military government, with catastrophic results for workers, and taking into account that the government cannot bring about a sound solution to Chile's problems, we believe that it is of the utmost importance to begin a transition period leading to the full restoration of democracy."

Among other topics, the document submitted by Seguel deals with the readjustment of salaries and wages; the implementation of an emergency plan for giving jobs to more than 1 million unemployed; the provision of houses to homeless people; and the abolishment of existing mining legislation.

Workers recall that the military junta promised on 11 September 1973 that "workers' rights, conquests, and jobs would be respected. However, those promises have not been fulfilled."

Among the most serious problems, union leaders point to "a bankrupt industry, an agricultural sector in ruins, a $20-billion foreign debt, 50 percent of which has gone to a few bankers and wealthy Chileans with the guarantee of the government, which has thus had to comply with the impositions of the IMF and foreign private banks."

On the other hand, Santiago Intendant General Roberto Quillard did not rule out today the possibility of decreeing a state of siege if there is an escalation of violence, in which case the Army would go out to the streets.

The seventh day of national protest called by the National Workers Command, is being staged today in an atmosphere of relative normalcy.

Students, Police Clash

PY280227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 27 Oct (EFE) -- Violent confrontations between university students and Carabinero forces took place this afternoon on the seventh day of national protest against General Augusto Pinochet's political regime. The university students had previously agreed to gather in the afternoon at the Pedagogical Institute, where they held a meeting.

Later, several groups tried to march through Grecia Avenue, which was guarded by Carabinero forces that used antiriot weapons to prevent the students from fulfilling their objective.

Approximately 1,000 students sought shelter for more than 3 hours at the Pedagogical Institute and library of the University of Chile, which is close to the Institute.

Carabineros hurled tear gas bombs against these buildings and fired shotguns, while the students threw rocks and some Molotov cocktails against the water cannons, called "guanacos."

As a consequence of these confrontations, according to a spokesman of the "Youth Movement for Democracy," approximately 20 persons were injured and 15 persons were detained. The spokesman added that among the most seriously injured were a student who was hit on the head and required 18 stitches, and another with a pellet in the eye.

The police also dispersed a meeting and a peaceful demonstration by students of the School of Medicine of the University of Chile with tear gas bombs and buckshot.

Additionally, sociologist Francisco Diaz Gonzalez, whose name is included in the list of exiles authorized to return, published on 20 August, arrived in Santiago this afternoon from Italy.

The police did not allow him to enter, however, arguing that the authorization had been repealed, and he was sent back to Buenos Aires, because the court injunction urgently presented by his lawyer was rejected.

Some confrontations were also recorded on the streets of Santiago between Carabineros and demonstrators who staged some protests, though as of 1800 (2100 GMT), the number of public transport vehicles began to decrease visibly, especially those buses which service the outskirts of the city.

LAW PUNISHING PROTESTERS PROMULGATED 27 OCT

PY271420 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1207 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] A law on punishments for individuals who participate in [words indistinct] or commit vandalism during public marches was enacted and promulgated today.

The official newspaper today published Law No 18,856, which is signed by the president. The new law amends articles 6 and 7 of Law No 12,927.

The official newspaper reports that paragraph I [article not specified] reads as follows: The individuals who promote or stage unauthorized public marches in streets, squares, and other public places, and those who promote or incite any other kind of demonstration or disrupt public order will be sentenced to imprisonment, exile, or banishment, depending on the nature of the crime.

The amendment adds that if these actions are carried out in times of war, terms of imprisonment, exile, or banishment will be longer.

The amendment adds that the authors of these actions will also be held jointly responsible for the damage caused by acts of vandalism, independently from their personal responsibility for such damage during demonstrations.

The new law has been approved by the Chilean Government junta. The decree promulgating the law has been signed by President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte and Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

COLOMBIA, SPAIN TO MEDIATE RETURN OF CUBAN POW'S

PA271311 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Havana -- Cuban President Fidel Castro has accepted the mediation of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Colombian President Belisario Betancur to negotiate the return to Cuba of Cubans killed or held prisoner in Grenada.

Betancur spoke to Castro over the telephone to make the proposal on his behalf and Gonzalez'. The Cuban leader asked them to make the necessary arrangements so that the Cubans can be evacuated on the Cuban vessel "Vietnam Heroico." In addition, the Cuban president requested that the dead and wounded be claimed from the United States and transferred to Cuba by plane. The note [not further identified] added that the Cuban Government accepted and was deeply grateful for the negotiations to be carried out by Spain and Colombia in this regard.

Havana authorities have reported that some 600 Cuban builders and collaborators are alive after clashes with U.S. troops in the vicinity of the Grenada airport.

In the first war bulletin disseminated here, it was indicated that the fate of another 100 Cubans is unknown and that, in any case, the number of victims would be considerably lower than previously foreseen. The 600 living Cubans mentioned in the note do not appear [as heard] to match the figure of 600 Cuban military advisers who were captured in Grenada, according to U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

BETANCUR, FRANCE'S BARRE DISCUSS GRENADA

PA271450 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur today met at Narino Palace with former French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, with whom he discussed Colombia's view on the situation in Central America. Barre has come to Colombia to lecture on the role of the state in the current world crisis.

On leaving the government palace, Barre talked about the situation that has arisen in Grenada as a result of the North American invasion. [Begin recording] [Barre] [in French with paragraph-by-paragraph translation] As for armed intervention, I do not think it is the best solution. I hope that a peaceful solution will be found to the problems in the Caribbean. [Words indistinct] regarding the independence of all states, which is a political principle France has always upheld.

[Unidentified reporter] What topics were discussed during your meeting with President Betancur?

[Barre] The president was kind enough to brief me on his views of the international situation and spoke in general terms about cooperation between France and Colombia and between the EEC and Colombia. He also commented broadly on the positive aspects of the Los Horcones project, citing it as an example of cooperation between France and Colombia. [end recording]

COLUMN ON BISHOP'S DEFECTION, GRENADA INVASION

PY271609 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 27 Oct 83 p 24

[Hugo Saguier Cuanes commentary from "The Pulse of the Time" column]

[Text] The logical sequences of a given situation often permit us to envision its final outcome. What other consequences could the defection of Bishop, Grenada's strongman, from his unconditional surrender to Havana's regime have had? How else could Castro's administration have reacted after learning that one of its vassals had rebelled against the directives of Moscow and of Marti's fatherland? Bishop's murder by terrorists trained in Cuba could not be a great surprise to the civilized world because the people who allegedly betray "the liberating causes of the peoples" generally pay for it with their lives. This is what happened to the late Bishop, who overnight scalded the already hot atmosphere of the Caribbean, an area which has been craved for the past many years by Soviet imperialism and the terrorism promoted by this distant country.

As a matter of fact, by 1979 Grenada had been turned into a powerful Soviet base where many Cuban subjects were building a gigantic airport to be used as a staging area for Soviet incursions into the area. About 100 Soviet technicians were also rendering their "services" in order to build the infrastructure necessary for powerful MIG's to operate easily to and from the base. President Reagan provided all the necessary evidence on this base consisting of air photographs that were in the hands of the Pentagon. The photographs clearly showed that the small Caribbean island was being turned into a strategic Soviet base for unspeakable purposes. At that time, Bishop had said that the airport under construction would not serve military purposes, but rather purely touristic ones. In view of such a ridiculous excuse, the western Caribbean states, which make up a very small archipelago, asked Bishop to give more reasonable and coherent reasons and they also insisted on a democratic opening in Grenada. The murdered politician's clear approval of these requests prompted the attack which terminated his life.

With the U.S. intervention in the region, which was requested by the remaining Caribbean nations, Reagan made it clear that he will not allow further destabilizing factors in the region and that his government seriously defends strategic interests which have to do with its own vital security.

BRIEFS

NEW YACYRETA OFFICIALS -- Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar yesterday swore in Jorge Krisch and Zoilo Rodas Rodas as director and adviser of the Yacyreta binational enterprise board, respectively. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Oct 83 p 8 PY]

NEW DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR -- The new Dominican ambassador to Paraguay, Mr Cirilo Jose Castellanos, yesterday presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner. [Summary] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Oct 83 p 14 PY]

HAVANA CITES BROAD FRONT LEADER ON GRENADA

PA272025 Havana International Service in Spanish 1452 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Telephone interview with (Hugo Villar), political secretary of the Uruguayan Broad Front, from Madrid; no date given -- live or recorded relay]

[Excerpt] [Villar] This brutal and barbaric aggression is one more expression of what U.S. imperialism represents as any enemy of the Latin American peoples. The absurb and incredible reasons used by Reagan to justify this aggression are a true insult to and mockery of human intelligence.

On behalf of the Broad Front and all the political organizations which make it up, we rigorously condemn this despicable attack. We express our fraternal solidarity with the courageous Grenadian people. I also want to voice our full solidarity with our Cuban brothers who fell in Grenada defending the most notable principles of solidarity and the rights of our peoples to forge their own destiny.

We join in the demands of the all the worls's democrats for an immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from Grenada and the restoration of the peoples' sovereign right to establish their own form of government and build their future.

REHABILITATION OF BANNED PARTIES UNDER STUDY

PY260214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Oct (EFE) -- The Armed Forces are studying the possibility of lifting the ban on the Christian Democratic Party and the Uruguayan Socialist Party, General Hugo Medina, Chief of the 3d Army Division has admitted today.

General Medina admitted that possibility during a press conference with local journalists. Because of his seniority and by the decision of his peers, he shall become the commander of the Uruguayan Army next February.

Should the lifting of the ban on those two parties be confirmed, the Communist Party will be the only one to remain outlawed. In 1971, the Communists, the Christian Democrats, and the Socialists created the Left Broad Front.

Medina said that the Armed Forces are waiting for an answer from the legally recognized political parties in order to proceed with the dialogue for the country's democratization, which was interrupted on 5 July. The military chief added that there should be no doubt about the government's and Armed Forces' decision to carry on the democratization program leading to elections in 1984.

Medina stressed the fact that the last word before returning to the negotiation table should come from the political parties, "because we have had the disposition to resume talks for some time."

The Uruguayan political parties had broken off talks with the military, demanding "concrete facts" to demonstrate the Armed Forces' determination to restore democracy in the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH GRENADA

PA272324 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Report on interview with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco by Luis Alfredo Gomez; date and place not given]

[Text] The Venezuelan Government is following the events in Grenada in order to analyze them and make decisions regarding the normalization or continuation of diplomatic relations with that Caribbean island. This was stated by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco when he was asked about the status of Venezuelan-Grenadian bilateral relations, in view of the events on the island.

[Begin recording] [Zambrano Velasco] Our position on diplomatic relations has always been that since events come first, it is necessary to follow the course of events to see what direction they take. After a calm analysis, decisions can be made. However, that possibility [of breaking relations] is not foreseen for the time being.

[Gomez] Does Venezuela stand alone internationally in terms of its position on the invasion of Grenada?

[Zambrano Velasco] In no way. Venezuela's opinion has served as a (?guide) for the countries of the area. It has been taken into consideration in the debates of the OAS Permanent Council and the UN Security Council. Therefore, our opinion, the opinion of President Herrera Campins' government, essentially has served to guide the reaction of many states that had been waiting to learn our position.

[Gomez] Could Venezuela and Mexico adopt a more specific attitude on the situation?

[Zambrano Velasco] Venezuela's special interests as a neighbor of Grenada and a country that is part of the important area of the Caribbean lead us to adopt a [word indistinct] and clear position that everyone is aware of. [end recording]

You have just heard the remarks by Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco. As you heard, he has said that a break in relations between Venezuela and Grenada is not planned. However, he pointed out that the Venezuelan Government is watching and analyzing the events in Grenada so as to subsequently make the appropriate decisions.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST LEADER ON GRENADA

PA271418 Havana International Service in Spanish 0216 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Telephone interview with Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Faria] This is a monstrous action, inconceivable. A country with 200 million inhabitants tries to crush a republic with a population of 100,000 people whose territory comprises only 200 sq km.

However, for the older Venezuelans, who know about the U.S. imperialist and colonialist tradition, this is just one more violation, one more of the monstrous acts they have perpetrated throughout history, which were predicted [number indistinct] years ago by the Liberator Simon Bolivar [words indistinct] in Latin America.

We have been promoting and will continue to promote a series of activities in solidarity with the people of Grenada, with Cuba, and with all the peoples who are affected in one way or another by this monstrous crime, which is just one more entry in the extensive criminal record of U.S. imperialism.

Here in Venezuela there have been numerous declarations by democratic forces, even moderate forces, and a statement by the Venezuelan Government. I don't really know how things are internally, but in general, U.S. meddling and interference in Grenada has been condemned. Therefore, there is a very favorable tendency in Venezuela for supporting the Grenadian people's right to independence, to sovereignty, and to solve their problems in a [word indistinct] manner.

We deeply regretted Bishop's death, and we think that the declaration made by the Cuban Revolutionary Government in this respect was excellent. It has helped us considerably in understanding the problem there. Unfortunately, our companeros in Grenada went to extremes which, in my opinion, were not necessary. Any other questions.

[Unidentified reporter] Faria, may we hear your opinion on the U.S. argument for invading Grenada?

[Faria] This is the only argument they could use, especially now when they are carrying on their backs the enormous defeat they suffered in Lebanon. But they really don't have any argument. What other argument could they have used? [Words indistinct] this is the way imperialism acts, by oppressing and crushing peoples. They have done so with other countries, such as Panama, Nicaragua, and so many other Latin American countries. There is no explanation for this [words indistinct], much less justification. No one will beleive them. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Do you think the U.S. will achieve only a pyrrhic victory while suffering moral defeat in Grenada?

[Faria] Victory? They have not achieved any victory there. They have suffered a great defeat, a moral defeat that has covered them with mud, [words indistinct] in which they entered themselves. Apparently, this is what they like. But, what do they gain from this? [passage indistinct] If we look at things from a [word indistinct] point of view only -- because if it were a [word indistinct] movement [words indistinct] or because of valuable things such as mines, resources, but this is not the case. It was simply because it was a small but proud movement that did not kneel as other democracies in the Caribbean, such as Jamaica and Haiti, do.

BRIEFS

QUARICO GOVERNOR DIES -- Caracas, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The state-owned television has reported that Jose Rodriguez Saez, governor of Guarico State in the Venezuelan flatlands, was killed today when the airplane in which he was traveling crashed. The airplane's three other passengers also died in the accident, which occurred on Saturday morning. They were Regulo Felizola, the pilot; Justo Rodriguez, an official photographer; and unidentified third person. The accident took place in San Rafael de Laya, some 200 km southeast of Caracas. Rodriguez Saez was a prominent COPEI leader. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 22 Oct 83 PA]

DEFENSE SECRETARY LAUDS PRESIDENT'S LEADERSHIP

FL280501 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1925 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- National Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui today stated that the Mexican people can remain untroubled regarding world events because they have in President Miguel de la Madrid a very capable leader in foreign policy.

He stressed that all of us should feel very satisfied in having such a great leader who is skillfully managing the foreign policy of our country, and that the Army is always ready to carry out the orders of the supreme chief of the Armed Forces.

Arevalo Gardoqui was interviewed briefly by the press at the conclusion of a breakfast that the Defense Secretariat gave for the Army and Air Force Medical Corps' on the occasion of the Day of the Doctor.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON COMPANY POLICY, PLANS

PA251518 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[By Jeanette Becerra Acosta]

[Excerpts] Villahermosa, Tabasco, 12 Oct -- Mario Ramon Beteta, director general of PEMEX, has announced at a news conference that this state-run company will save 120 billion pesos this year. He added that although Mexico is willing to sell crude oil to the United States for its strategic reserve, "we would only sell on the basis of totally commercial transactions." Beteta also said that in order to make the company's economy healtheir, by year-end PEMEX will pay $2 billion of the $20 billion it owes.

PEMEX will have a new budget for 1984, which will include a 5-year plan for investments in order of priority, "considering them medium-term strategies." He stressed that Mexico will sell $16.3 billion worth of crude oil this year.

Beteta was upset over "superficial" U.S. reports on an alleged exaggeration regarding crude oil reserves in Mexico. He stated that Mexican reserves have not changed in the past 2 years, and therefore have been maintained at 72 billion barrels, which includes gas, oils, and liquefied gas.

Beteta also denied that Mexico sells crude oil to the United States at lower prices than it sells to other clients to increase that country's strategic reserve.

BRIEFS

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION -- Mexico, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- During 1984 the Merchant Marine will build 19 ships of different types and 5 naval airplanes that will serve to support the surveillance of Mexican marine resources, the Secretary of the Navy reported today. The Merchant Marine will build 4 Aguila-type Coast Guard vessels, 6 patrol boats of the Olmeca and Azteca series, 10 auxiliary ships for the program to combat marine contamination, and 5 Tonatiuh light planes. It will also build a naval base in the port of Manzanillo, Colima (located on the Pacific coast) in order to provide greater support to the naval air and surface units that operate in the Pacific Ocean. Also on the Pacific coast, the navy part of the port of Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan, will be completed in order to reinforce the surveillance of the exclusive economic zone. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 23 Oct 83 FL]

CRITICA EDITORIAL ANALYZES GRENADA INVASION

PA271445 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] In just a few hours more than 1,000 people died as a result of an invasion on the small island of Grenada by some 2,000 U.S. Marines, together with members of the forces of six English-speaking countries in the eastern Caribbean.

The emergence a few days ago of a government clearly identified with the communist line of Cuba and Moscow so close to U.S. territory made us aware that such an action was imminent. The so-called Continent of Hope, first evidenced by the Cuban revolution and then by the Sandinist revolution, had already become part of the stage where important battles in the large ideological struggle were taking place during the most convulsed, difficult, and destructive time in the history of mankind.

U.S. explanations that the main objective of the invasion of Grenada was to guarantee the security of 1,000 U.S. citizens who were on the island may seem acceptable at first glance. However, we cannot overlook the fact that the immediate cost of the action has surpassed 1,000 lives and that, furthermore, throughout Latin America countries are beginning to worry, because the future of our peoples seems to be tied inevitably to the velocity, effectiveness, and power with which the United States can mount a military operation to defend its interests.

As were Hungary, Afghanistan, and Poland, now Santo Domingo, the Malvinas, and Grenada are bells that ring faintly for the battered ideals of self-determination of peoples, peaceful solution to international problems, and the respect that all truly democratic men should have for the way another human being views life and the organization of society.

We Panamanians are still engaged in the struggle for our own identity, as well as for a satisfactory level of prosperity and peace within the context of an identity free of shadows and extraterritorial contamination. Once again we are compelled to pause in our journey and take a look at the difficult road we face. The best lesson we can learn from these historical shocks is that Panama needs the participation of all of its best citizens, the total force of its strongest minds, and the enthusiastic contributions of its faithful children. Only with these contributions, resolutely and generously given, will we be in a position to hope for a country which our children can be satisfied with and proud of.

BRIEFS

IPU VICE PRESIDENCY -- Panama, in the person of its representative Robledo Landero Perez, has been elected vice president of the 70th IPU meeting underway in Seoul, ROK. From this advantageous position, Panama will be beeter able to emphasize the need for all peace-loving countries to support the neutrality of the Panama Canal. In addition, Landero Perez will explain Panama's position in the Contadora Group. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 5A PA]

NEW TELEVISION STATION -- A new television company, Panavision del Istmo, will begin broadcasting nationwide over Channel 5 Television on 15 October. The station's general manager is Santiago Procell, its producer is Roberto McKay, and its engineer is Roberto Guerra. Its main transmitter, of 20 kilowatts, will be located on Cerro Azul, Panama Province, and it will have an auxiliary 1-kilowatt transmitter on Santa Rita Hill to cover Colon Province. [Summary] [Pamana City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 8A PA]

AREA MILITARY CHIEFS REPORTEDLY MEET IN HONDURAS

PA272232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0227 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A spokesman for the Salvadoran Defense Ministry confirmed to ACAN-EFE today that the commanders in chief of the Central American countries, with the exception of Nicaragua, met in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, last weekend. The source, who asked not to be identified, said that Colonel Mario Alberto Reyes Mena, commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, attended the meeting, but the source did not reveal what topics were discussed. According to reports from Honduras, the meeting of military chiefs focused on the study of different mechanisms to establish formulas for consultation on the defense of the area.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT OPPOSES GRENADA INVASION

FL280219 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Government of Belize has joined other nations in their opposition of the Grenada invasion. In a statement released yesterday from the prime minister's office in Belmopan, the Government of Belize condemned the senseless killing of the prime minister of Grenada, Mr Maurice Bishop, members of his cabinet, and union leaders in Grenada. It expresses deep regret over the loss of a Caricom leader and the suffering of the people of Grenada in this time of severe crisis.

The statement discloses Belize's position on proposals made at last weekend's meeting of Caricom leaders in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, where it was agreed to suspend Grenada from the organization.

Belize was against military intervention, as were the governments of the Bahamas, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago. Our government said the statement remains fairly committed to the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, the nonuse of force, and the respect for the right of self-determination.

COSTA RICA

EX-FOREIGN MINISTER DEFENDS INVASION OF GRENADA

FL280101 Bridgetown CANA in English 2125 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 27 Oct, CANA-REUTER -- Former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio today defended the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. He told REUTERS that democracies had a right to defend themselves, and that was what the Caribbean nations of the invasion force were doing. He said the violation of all civilised principles by the Grenadian rulers was a grave threat to all its neighbours. Facio denied that the invasion deprives the Grenadian people of their free will. On the contrary, it helps preserve it, he said.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has called the invasion lamentable, but has declined to elaborate on whether he supports or opposes the U.S. action.

PRESIDENT SAYS PASTORA NOT ALLOWED IN COUNTRY

PA261736 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] According to President Monge, for a number of legal reasons Commander Pastora, whom Deputy Mario Devandas has accused of committing several crimes, will not be allowed

to enter the country to testify in court. Journalists asked President Monge if the leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, would be allowed to enter the country, and his answer was clear: Pastora was expelled from this country several months ago, and since that time he has been in the Nicaraguan mountains fighting the Sandinist regime. The courts want him now, but his entry here will not be permitted. Besides, no judicial action can be undertaken against those who are not in the country or whose place of residence is now known.

The new anti-Sandinist Third Path movement, which has emerged here in our country, must respect the right to asylum, committing neither the government nor Costa Rica in the military area, the president added when asked whether the existence of this new group, which is fighting the Nicaraguan regime, compromises the neutrality principle. So long as only political activities are undertaken, there is nothing compromising about it. But if their actions include military activities, then they do harm us; they violate the neutrality principle and they abuse the right to asylum that we are offering to Nicaraguan dissidents, the president said.

Monge then explained that all groups will be allowed to maintain their political freedom.

SOLANO REFUSES TO ATTEND CONDECA MEETING

PA251522 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon has reported the decision not to accept an invitation to attend the forthcoming meeting of CONDECA.

CONDECA has scheduled a meeting for the next few days, and Costa Rica, which has no army and therefore is not a member of this military organization, was invited to attend as an observer.

Solano Calderon told newsmen yesterday afternoon that Costa Rica has consistently rejected invitations to attend CONDECA meetings. This position is even more valid at this moment because a peacekeeping effort is now being made by the Contadora Group, which is composed of Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia. It would not be proper for us to attend a CONDECA meeting, where the Central American situation will be reviewed, because this would be tantamount to hindering the work of the Contadora foreign ministers, Solano added. Answering a newsman's question, Solano Calderon said: It is not that Costa Rica is ill-disposed toward this military group, but that it wishes to show respect and confidence in the work that we Central Americans have entrusted to the Contadora member countries.

EL SALVADOR

MAYOR CITES BUSH STATEMENTS ON DEMOCRACY

PA261543 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Oct 83 pp 2, 15

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President George Bush has expressed unconditional U.S. support for the establishment of a democratic system in El Salvador.

San Salvador Mayor Jose Alejandro Duarte made this statement at a press conference on his return from the Great American Cities Conference on Urban Development, held last week in Puerto Rico under the auspices of the OAS, which consisted of lectures on the planning and development of master plans for the orderly expansion of big cities.

The mayor added that during a short, private meeting with Bush, he briefed the vice president on the Salvadoran situation in general, and the U.S. leader responded that

the United States wants neither a dictatorship of the left nor the right in El Salvador and that holding elections is one of the best ways of attaining an authentic democracy.

Duarte reported that during his speech opening the event, Vice President Bush presented clearly the four points of U.S. policy toward Central America and emphasized that these are applied through aid, which is not primarily military but economic. "In Central America," Bush said, "the United States is not seeking conflict, but peace, not oppression of the poor, but economic well-being for all, not new dictatorships, but a genuine democracy."

Duarte said that when Bush was asked for his opinion on a nonaggression treaty between Nicaragua and the United States, he responded: "In order to develop confidence in Nicaragua's purposes, that country must first demonstrate with facts how it plans to end the arms race, stop interfering in El Salvador, and live up to the committments it made before the OAS in 1979. Only after accomplishing this will Nicaragua's proposals deserve our consideration."

Mayor Duarte added that, asked for his own opinion regarding alleged statements by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson to the bipartisan commission headed by Dr Henry Kissinger that "death squads" were infiltrated into the Armed Forces, he said that he told the newsmen: "I have no knowledge of those statements, but I admit that there are instances of abuse of authority, which the Armed Forces are currently combating, and several cases have already been taken before the proper courts. In the case of the death squads, Duarte told newsmen that "these are staffed by politicized ultra-rightwing terrorists," and that El Salvador is facing a communist aggression which has plunged the country into a state of war, adding that the Armed Forces are struggling heroically to reestablish democracy and peace in El Salvador.

PEACE COMMISSION LEADER ON TALKS WITH REBELS

PA271755 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 24 Oct 83 pp 3, 14

[Text] In an exclusive interview with DIARIO LATINO, Francisco Quinones Avila, president of the Salvadoran Peace Commission, has said that a new place for a meeting with FMLN-FDR officials would have little influence on changing the attitude of these extremist groups regarding their participation in the upcoming elections. Quinones Avila made this statement in response to a question as to whether San Salvador could be the setting for a new meeting with FMLN-FDR representatives, as the rebel groups have requested.

He stated that as long as the FMLN-FDR maintains its rigid stand, which rejects elections as a rational, peaceful, and democratic means for reaching power, the Peace Commission will have nothing more to say to them.

Asked whether the Contadora Group has made any new proposals for finding a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran problem, he answered negatively, adding that the Contadora group is directing its efforts mostly toward attempting to solve the regional conflict the Nicaraguan regime is attempting to create. Quinones Avila ended by saying: "This is a Salvadoran problem. We must find our own solutions."

D'AUBUISSON REFUTES WASHINGTON POST REPORT

PA271705 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Oct 83 pp 2, 42

[Excerpts] Major Roberto D'Aubuisson has flatly rejected a WASHINGTON POST report which attributes to him defamatory statements against the Armed Forces of El Salvador which he has never made. Major D'Aubuisson has sent notes to Defense Minster General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova and to Henry Kissinger, head of the Bipartisan Committee on Central America that visited our country on 12 October, explaining the extent to which his statements have been distorted.

According to a WASHINGTON POST report by Edward Cody, Major D'Aubuisson stated that Salvadoran soldiers have taken part in rightist death squad operations. D'Aubuisson said that in Washington, two members of the U.S. Congress who were part of the Kissinger Commission entourage, Michael D. Barnes, Democrat from Maryland, and Mr Jim Wright, Democrat from Texas, both denied Cody's report.

Yesterday, Major D'Aubuisson referred to a statement by San Salvador Mayor Alejandro Duarte on the WASHINGTON POST report by Cody. D'Aubuisson said that "this appears to be a preplanned scheme, because the Christian Democrats have plans of their own to create misinformation abroad, and this is what is taking place."

Part of Major D'Aubuisson's note to the minister of defense explaining his position and denying the WASHINGTON POST report reads: "I appreciate your letter, and I would like to reiterate, first, that I am foremost a military man, then a politician, and second that one of the principles upheld by the party which I represent literally states: The Armed Forces of El Salvador is recognized as the country's only armed institution, and as such, it is entitled to full support and recognition in the fulfillment of its duties."

One of the paragraphs of Major D'Aubuisson's note to Henry Kissinger states: "Taking into account the international prestige which you enjoy, and the great responsibility that you must shoulder as head of the Bipartisan Commisison, I feel that it is within your duties to clear up the erroneous interpretation of my words. In the event that a member of the commission may have cited me as the source of those statements, he has completely distorted my statement, and it is therefore up to you to explain this distortion of facts in order to guarantee the seriousness and impartiality of your very important and delicate mission, so that the policies that are established may respond to El Salvador's and Central America's true situation and needs."

PRESIDENT OF CCE RESIGNS; REORGANIZATION REQUIRED

PA270426 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] A press conference was held this morning at the offices of the Central Electoral Council [CCE] to announce the official resignation of Dr Ricardo Alfredo Maida as president of that body, and to explain the reasons behind Dr Maida's decision.

will now hear from Roberto Meza, a member of the CEE: [Begin Meza recording] As has been established, Dr Maida has resigned. His resignation did not follow any request from the other members. I want to make it perfectly clear that his action was due to a deterioration in his health. He has already directly informed the pertinent organization, and has submitted his request to be relieved. On the same subject, we are interested in clearing this up completely -- not for the Salvadoran people, but for the international press and for all those who know us and follow the Salvadoran democratization process. This incident, or this event, in no way limits the proper development of the upcoming elections, to which our country remains committed.

This is a purely internal affair that both requires and demands a reorganization; and this is how it will be done. At no time will it affect the electoral process, which all of you know to be a concern to us as members. This means that we are following a process, that we have had the responsibility to carry out our adminstrative duties, and that in this sense, we continue to bear this responsibility, as it is the main, ongoing concern of the process. In this regard then, there will only be a restructuring. Decree No 20 stipulates that the council is formed with multipartisan participation;

that is, with representatives from the five parties. It is also necessary, however, to explain that the decree itself does not state that any party has certain duties or acquired rights. The law does not grant such things. Consequently, only the CCE has the right to elect the person who will be president. It is logical, you will understand, to recognize that anything said regarding this position today is mere speculation. We must wait until the honorable Constituent Assembly names the person who will replace Dr Maida, and then, in the presence of the five new principle members, this council will announce the new president of the CCE.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASHES NEAR GUAZAPA HILL

PA270505 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 37

[Text] Two cadets and a number of soldiers -- estimated between 12 and 15 -- from the 1st Infantry Brigade (headquartered in San Carlos) were killed yesterday at 1500 while fighting a large group of subversives. According to reports provided by military sources, government troops were surprised by guerrillas during a search of the Guazapa Hill area. As is known, that sector has been one of the strongest guerrilla redoubts, which the Armed Forces has constantly attacked, destroying the insurgents' camps and capturing large amounts of arms and ammunition.

FMLN Reports Army Casualties

PA280449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] On Tuesday, 25 October, our guerrilla forces launched a successful ambush against the forces of genocidal Oneciforo Blandon, the butcher of Tenancingo, in Nance Verde canton, Guazapa jurisdiction. Our forces ambushed 156 soldiers belonging to the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Our forces attacked the enemy column at 0845, and the fighting lasted until 1040. Our revolutionary army seized 30 U.S. M-16 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade launcher together with many grenades, 7 shells for 90-mm guns, thousands of cartridges, and a large quantity of military supplies.

We report to our people that we inflicted 61 casualties on the dictatorship during this ambush in Nance Verde in the jurisdiction of Guazapa. This figure includes two officers: Nelson Quevedo and Jose Aguilar Montes. They recently returned from Georgia after taking a counterinsurgency course given by the interventionist government of Ronald Reagan. We also captured one prisoner of war named Transito Alfredo Flores. For our part, we suffered two slightly wounded and we lament the death in combat of an exemplary fighter, Companero Henry, from the (Salvador Mendero) Column. The operation was directed by Commander Eric Hercules and Francisco Villeda. This report was sent from Guazapa Hill by Commander Mauricio Carcamo, also known as Misael Gallardo. He has promised to provide more details of this new victory in Guazapa.

CHURCH OFFICIAL ON THREAT AGAINST SCHOOL

PA220352 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] This week we learned of a threat by the Salvadoran Nationalist Command against the Guadalupano school, which is run by Catholic nuns of Mexican origin. The leftist [as heard] command's threat caused concern among the nuns and among Catholics in general.

Radio Cadena YSU spoke with Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador. The Catholic bishop said that in his opinion, the threat is not an isolated case, but part of a general plan that will possibly mark the start of a campaign against the church.

[Begin Rosas Chavez recording] My impression is that this is not an isolated case, but part of an overall plan. I believe it is important to bear this in mind. For this reason, we want to handle this case with care and caution, because it is possibly the start of a large campaign to attack the church from different sides: its work, its mission, and its organizations.

Some sisters came to visit me, and I personally went to the school to ascertain the atmosphere. I found that the shcool is carrying on as usual, at which I was very pleased. The girls are calm, and I spoke with a group of teachers, too. We discussed the fact that they might be in real danger if the threats are carried out. I told them we would remain attentive and ready to help in any way we could.

Thus, the morning activities ended. Later on, at the curia, we met to discuss the case. We are under the impression that an electoral campaign has started, and it is customary to make attacks with or without reason. I believe this problem must be followed up to see if we have reason to feel concerned.

We have carefully examined the accusations made against the school, and frankly they are ridiculous. If the accusations had not come from persons who are capable of anything, they would not even deserve our attention. Nevertheless, since this threat could be carried out -- it could even be a tasteless joke -- anything is possible. However, you must think negatively and prepare for the worst. [end recording]

Church Official on Murders

PA242001 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, said that 558 persons were murdered in Salvadoran territory from 14 to 20 October, and condemned the terror spread by the rightists and the repressive activities of the death squads, which have increased in recent weeks.

The prelate expressed his concern for the constant threats against many persons, civic institutions, and media sectors by the ultrarightist groups.

Finally, Msgr Rosas Chavez condemned the climate of tension and fear afflicting the Salvadoran people, stressing that the Catholic Church should continue its work in search of peace in that Central American country.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEMBER FOUND DEAD

PA250003 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The death of Dr Guillermo Arellana Osorio, whose body was found near San Salvador's international airport, has been attributed by a friend to a death squad, which kidnapped him 20 days ago.

Sources at National University have disclosed that so far this year, 8 persons associated with the university have been murdered and more than 20 arrested on charges of subversion. The same sources added that those responsible for these crimes are running free because the authorities are not interested in taking any action against them.

FMLN LEADER ON REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

PA241536 (Clandesitne) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Companera Maria, president of the Subregional Junta of Chalatenango, comments on the political importance of the latest steps taken to consolidate power; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Although the subregional government here in Chalatenango has been operating for less than a month, we have taken important steps toward the development of the new government structure.

In all the areas under revolutionary control, we are holding assemblies of the local people's power to discuss and approve the work program and the People's Code of Justice for the current period. To date, they have already been approved by the rank and file in the municipalities of Las Vueltas and Las Flores.

Regarding the government program, we have opened schools for children in all those areas. In additon, we have already started the adult literacy campaign and [words indistinct]. Regarding health, we are training health specialists. We also plan to organize fishing cooperatives.

With the approval of the Code of Justice, we have restored our people's confidence in the regulation of social life. The laws answering the actual needs of the people have been approved.

The subregional junta calls on the areas under our control where the government program and the People's Code of Justice have not yet been discussed to participate en masse and to offer their contributions in our upcoming assemblies. [Passage indistinct]

FMLN-FDR'S ANA GUADALUPE MARTINEZ INTERVIEWED

PA251213 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Interview with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, in the past few months there have been expressions of repudiation, protest demonstrations, and even acts of violence around the world against U.S. Embassies and [word indistinct]. The most recent example is the dynamiting of the headquarters of the U.S. troops in Lebanon. What do you think brings on these actions?

[Martinez] This attack has been provoked by President Reagan's aggressive foreign policy, which is creating a climate of tension and destabilization, which will undoubtedly once again involve the United States in a war similar to the Vietnam war. President Reagan's policy of supporting and strengthening Israel and the Middle East reactionary forces has created such an intense climate of destabilization that we fear the situation can no longer be resolved despite his apparent efforts to secure peace agreements, which are only aimed at winning points for his reelection campaign.

[Announcer] Why does the Reagan administration insist on these aggressive policies? What repercussions will they have for our country and for Central America?

[Martinez] President Reagan's aggressive policies, which are the same throughout the world, and which are presently affecting his own nation, are the same policies of aggression being applied in Central America. This means that he has created a climate of total destabilization in order to prevent the region's progressive forces from obtaining a victory.

In El Salvador, in view of the Salvadoran Army's inability to defeat our FMLN forces, even with unconditional U.S. support, he has gradually created a very intense climate of destabilization with the unconditional support for, and the military buildup of, the Honduran Army, and by forcing other governments -- such as Costa Rica, which maintains a position of neutrality, and Guatemala, by once again arming and strengthening the Guatemalan Army -- to become involved in the conflict.

In the past few days there have been talks to try to revitalize CONDECA [Central American Defense Council]. President Reagan's aggressive policies are aimed at creating an intense climate of destabilization in the region similar to the one he has created in the Middle East. All this is solely aimed at preventing an FMLN victory.

[Announcer] Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, what implications do Ronald Reagan's warmongering and destabilizing policies have for the U.S. people?

[Martinez] The people of the United States should give serious consideration to all of these things, because it is they who are directly suffering the consequences of the U.S. Government's insane foreign policy. We would like to offer the U.S. people something to think about, using a recent painful experience as an example: The possibility of once again becoming involved in a war that will only result in U.S. citizens again returning home in coffins.

In Central America, as in other parts of the world, we and other revolutionary and progressive forces are determined to defeat the Reagan administration's intervention and its aggressive policies. The people of the United States are compelled to defeat these policies by preventing the reelection of [words indistinct] U.S. Government.

[Announcer] Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, what is the meaning of the constant visits to our country by high-ranking U.S. officials, as in the case of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz?

[Martinez] Regarding U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the country, I would like to say that this is a new demonstration of the unconditional support that the U.S. Government is giving the government headed by Alvaro Magana. Not long ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger was here. A so-called National Bipartisan Commission headed by Kissinger also visited the country, followed by a series of visits by high-ranking State Department officials, who continually visit the country, sometimes even incognito. This is a demonstration of the definite support [words indistinct] and even to increase the levels of intervention by the Reagan government in the Salvadoran conflict. For Salvadorans, it is not surprising that the highest-ranking U.S. Government officials [words indistinct] this small country every time the Salvadoran Government faces a crisis because of the victorious attacks of our revolutionary forces. Therefore, this trip is really to reassure Mr Magana that at this time, after a victorious campaign like the one waged by the FMLN, he has the definite support of the U.S. Government, which is determined not to let the regime fall. Therefore, the presence of this man should not surprise us, despite the fact that he is high-ranking official of a government that allegedly heads the capitalist world and that is giving support to a government that is sinking in [words indistinct].

[Announcer] In conclusion, could you give us your opinion of actions such as those carried out in the Middle East by the heroic anti-imperialist combatants?

[Martinez] At this moment, we feel brotherhood with the peoples who, like us, are being attacked by Mr Reagan's policy. Incidents like these show the anti-imperialist feeling that [words indistinct] is awakened when one sees the homeland attacked by the United States, the U.S. Marines.

The members and combatants of the FMLN feel united with them because other peoples, like us, are fighting against the U.S. aggressor and [words indistinct]. The brothers who carried out this operation have given a demonstration of audacity and heroism and of what a people who are determined to fight against the aggressor are willing to do. Those anonymous brothers, names [words indistinct] are an example of what our peoples can do, of the courage and the anti-imperialist struggle we must wage at this moment against President Reagan's aggressive policy. This can be taken as an example by all of us, because at this moment our people are being forced to make use of the qualities that our brothers who carried out this extraordinary operation have demonstrated.

Salvador Guerra Interviewed

PA251413 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Telephone interview with Salvador Guerra, chief of "our people's army" on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, by unidentified station announcer; on 21 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Commander Salvador Guerra, receive a combat salute from Radio Farabundo Marti on behalf of all of our heroic people. Commander, first of all, we would like a brief evaluation of the military situation on the national level.

[Guerra] Very well. Regarding the military situation on the national level, the enemy is really in a difficult position because they have gradually lost the initiative in the technical area, and the FMLN campaigns have brought them new and decisive defeats at various headquarters, [words indistinct]. Exactly 1 year ago, in October 1982, the FMLN launched a campaign called Revolutionary Heroes of October, which intensified the war in our country. This was really a step toward war by our people's army. Later, at the beginning of this year, we began another campaign called Revolutionary Heroes of January, which was later complemented by another campaign in the month of May, which resulted in the destruction of the Quebrada Seca Bridge and otehr actions in the central and western fronts. In the month of September we launched another successful campaign. The FMLN has accomplished its objectives [13-second break in transmission] many enemy forces were annihilated and we recovered many arms, including ammunition, rifles, and support arms.

[Announcer] All our peoples are perfectly aware that it is the so-called Yankee advisers who are the tactical and strategic leaders of the counterinsurgent war. Could you tell us how effective their new tactics have been and what advances the enemy has made with the new elite battalion?

[Guerra] With regard to the new enemy tactics, they seem to have been a total failure, because not only has the enemy not checked the advance of the FMLN forces, they have regressed, because each time they are required to make forced recruitments, utilizing soldiers who have only 1 to 3 months of preparation and who really do not have any military and technical training. They are young students and, in many cases, adolescents, who are risking their lives for the genocidal regime which forcibly recruits them.

The formation of the new Arce Battalion has also actually been a failure, we saw that they were ordered to guard the Pan American Highway [word indistinct] San Lorenzo, and at this time they are still in the east carrying out purely defensive actions.

[Announcer] We speak of a strengthening of our forces in the military field. Could you explain to us how this strengthening is expressed?

[Guerra] [35 second break in transmission] In this campaign called "Independence, Liberty and Democracy for El Salvador," we have unleashed a war of movement in which several battalions have participated. In this case, we could mention the battalions that have acted on the eastern front, on the paracentral front, and on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. These battalions are the Rafael Arce Zablah Battalion, the (Juan Mendez) Battalion, [words indistinct] and companies from the (Aguinada Torranza) Battalion. To the arms recovered from the enemy we have also added heavy weapons for our army, and we also use the artillery, 60-mm and 81-mm mortars, and machineguns recovered from the puppet army. Furthermore, I would say that the radios that we have recovered from the enemy have improved our communications. With regard to territorial control, we can say that the enemy has lost a lot of territory on the national level and that little by little he has been retreating, enabling our forces to move about freely, and at times we have even moved along highways and in vehicles and have had no problems thus far. For example, at this time for almost 10 days now we have maintained control of the new highway that goes from San Martin to Suchitoto, and the regime has been unable to send reinforcements. Towns have even been attacked, such as El Rosario hamlet, some 12 km northeast of the capital.

We could also mention other noteworthy battles which have taken place during this "Independence, Liberty and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign, which include the defeat of enemy companies in Tenancingo and Nuevo Eden de San Juan in the eastern part of the country.

[Announcer] How do you fight enemy aviation, which has always been effective? Could you tell us the objectives of the aviation at this time?

[Guerra] In reference to the use of aviation, the enemy, the U.S. advisers, have given the Salvadoran regime A-37 "Dragonfly" planes on the pretext that they are only supporting the enemy infantry's advance. I would like to say that aviation not only accompanies the enemy infantry, but is an arm that supports them with immediate deployment when they cannot send their infantry troops. They carry out massive bombings of [24-second break in transmission] they have done so in some cases when infantry troops have been present, and many soldiers have confirmed that they have had to flee due to the air raid.

[Announcer] Do you have anything else to add? The microphones of Radio Farabundo Marti are at your disposal to speak to our heroic people.

[Guerra] I only want to appeal to the Salvadoran people not to be deceived by the propaganda of the genocidal regime with regard to protraying the FMLN guerrilla as interested in the destruction of the country. They know very well that our units attack the headquarters that are bases of military installations; that our attacks are not directed at the population. What they are doing is waging psychological warfare so that the people will abandon their homes and the cities, abandon the hamlets and towns, and create a large migration and [word indistinct] among the Salvadoran people. We call on the people not to be deceived, but to express their support for the FMLN, because there is the possibility [passage indistinct].

[Announcer] Thank you, Companero Commander Salvador Guerra.

GUATEMALA

LABOR, ECONOMY MINISTERS RESIGN; SHUFFLE POSSIBLE

PA280437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0127 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores has accepted the resignations of his labor and economy ministers. Meanwhile, there are rumors regarding a possible reshuffle of other high-ranking officials. Sources close to the Presidential Palace told ACAN-EFE that Economy Minister Arturo Padilla Lira and Labor Minister Otto Palma Figueroa resigned from the Mejia Victores government for "personal reasons." The government has appointed Carlos Padilla Natareno to fill the office of labor minister. Padilla Natareno is a technician who has worked at the labor ministry for more than 25 years. There has been no announcement regarding who will replac the economy minister. The economy minister's resignation is effective in late October. Unofficially, some reporters have stated that other ministers will also "be reshuffled."

While Mejia Victores was accepting the resignations of the labor and economy ministers, some newspapers were mentioning the possibility of other ministers being reshuffled. The newspapers agree that Agriculture Minister Ivan Najera Farfan and Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa Villate will be affected. The labor, economy, and finance ministers were appointed by General Efrain Rios Montt, who was overthrown on 8 August by the current head of state.

We should recall that on Friday, General Hector Lopez Fuentes was removed from office as chief of the General Staff. He had been appointed to that office during the government of Rios Montt. Military sources believe that Lopez Fuentes was removed from office because "he had strong ties" with the ultra-rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN).

MEJIA, RIOS MONTT SISTERS REPORTEDLY RELEASED

PA271814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 27 Oct (AFP) -- The sisters of Guatemalan head of state General Oscar Mejia Victores and former President Efrain Rios Montt were released last night by the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), but businessman Roberto Rosemberg was killed by his kidnappers. The two women were left on the outskirts of the capital, very near the Hermano Pedro Sanatorium, where Marta Rios de Rivas was given immediate attention and hospitalized. For her part, Celeste Mejia "is in good health," according to her son. She slept at home after undergoing a brief medical checkup.

NAVY DETAINS THREE MEXICAN FISHING BOATS

PA221651 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1652 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Guatemalan authorities have reported that three Mexican fishing boats that violated Guatemalan territoiral waters have been detained by a Guatemalan Navy patrol boat on the Pacific coast, off the port of Champerico. The detained vessels were identified as the "Llama I," "Elisa," and "Chelly." Each vessel had a crew of three; the crews were immediately turned over to the jurisdictional courts in the port of Champerico. The three Mexican boats that were caught violating territorial waters were detained by a Navy vessel identified by the license plate P-563. It was commanded by Ensign Guillermo Wantan Carcamo.

URNG CONDEMNS U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

PA280031 Havana International Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, representation in Cuba, date not given; read by (Andrea Ramirez), URNG representative in Cuba -- live or recorded]

[Text] In light of the criminal and treacherous invasion by U.S. throngs of Grenadian territory, the Guatemalan revolutionaries join in the indignation expressed by the world and condemn this action carried out by Yankee imperialism. We join the thousands of revolutionaries, governments, and peoples that demand that the Reagan administration immediately end its intervention of Grenadian territory.

The Guatemalan revolutionaries, organized in the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, reiterate once again our militant and combative solidarity with the people and Communist Party of Cuba. From our trenches of struggle, we honor the memory of the group of heroic Cuban brothers that preferred death to surrender before the criminal Yankees. We pay homage to the patriots that held the flag of dignity of our Americas until their last breath. This is the same flag raised by Maceo, Bolivar, Sandino, Marti, Camilo, heroic Commander Ernesto Guevara, Turcio Lima, Morazan, and Farabundo Marti; tne same flag that is held high and with a firm hand in America and throughout the world by those of us who fight tirelessly for true freedom, by those of us who will fight to the end against our common enemy -- U.S. imperialism.

The Reagan administration's warmongering policy, and unjustified intervention in the affairs of any people, will meet the same fate the United States met in Vietnam and at Playa Giron. Nothing, and no one, will ever [word indistinct] the just aspirations of peoples.

At this time, Guatemalan revolutionaries join the revolutionaries of the world, shouting with high morale! Glory to the Cuban heroes, examples for our Americas! Long live the example of internationalist Cuba!

HONDURAS

DOCUMENT PRESENTED TO U.S. COMMISSION CLARIFIED

PA280056 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Communique issued in Tegucigalpa by the Press Office of the Secretariat of State for the Presidential Office, dated 26 October 1983]

[Text] Several Honduran media sources have published opinions regarding certain portions of the documents that the Honduran Government presented to the U.S. Bipartisan Commission, headed by Henry Kissinger, during its visit to Honduras on 14 October.

In some of these opinions they have tried to distort or misinterpret the patriotic will of the Honduran Government by analyzing the extreme hypotheses outlined in the document individually, outside their proper context. The hypotheses deal with the possibility of a totalitarian regime -- as opposed to the democratic and pluralist system based on every nation's right to freely choose its own destiny through elections -- becoming consolidated in Nicaragua.

The Honduran Government has never considered curtailing the country's sovereignty, nor has it ever considered consenting to the indefinite occupation of Honduras by foreign forces.

On the contrary, in order to prevent this from happening, we have requested the cooperation of friendly nations -- in this instance, the United States, through the Bipartisan Commission -- and provided them with guidelines designed to reinforce democracy, promote social and economic development, and guarantee our security.

Taking these facts into consideration, we are surprised that while referring to these hypotheses, certain media sources have omitted the last part of the paragraph, which expresses a clear concept of the Honduran Government, stating: If America were to permit the short-term consolidation of a communist system in Nicaragua, the long-term future of a democratic Honduras would be uncertain. Coexisting alongside a consolidated Marxist regime in Nicaragua, Honduras could only exist, in the long term, 'as an associate state of the United States -- another Puerto Rico -- or by the indefinite stationing of U.S. troops on Honduran soil -- another Korea. These two alternatives are not compatible with Hondurans' characteristics -- (Textual reprint, page 91, General Document.

When it is stated in the Executive Summary of the General Document that a bilateral treaty between Honduras and the United States, similar to the U.S. treaty with Korea, might be considered, the Honduran Government is far from assuming a responsibility which would imply maintaining foreign forces in Honduras indefinitely. That possibility would require an assistance treaty to strengthen the sovereign exercise of our defense capabilities, and, in any event, would have to be negotiated and agreed upon according to current constitutional norms.

What the Honduran Government is really interested in -- and this is stated in a thorough and specific manner in the aforementioned documents -- is that steps be taken to prevent future situations in our country that would harm our national dignity, and steps that would also at the same time prevent the consolidation in Nicaragua of a system that would threaten the peaceful coexistence that should prevail in the Central American area. Honduras is struggling for this peaceful coexistence with determination, and in good faith.

Tegucigalpa, 26 October 1983

Press Office of the Secretariat of State for the Presidential Office

BRITISH OFFICERS STUDY DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PA201955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1450 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- British Navy Lieutenant Commanders Anthony Swanson and Maurice Nutt are visiting Honduras. They told newsmen that they had come to learn about the country's democratic process.

Nutt told newsmen that the British people admire the return to constitutional order in Honduras and Honduras' devotion to a peace process in Central America for the defense of democracy in the region. Nutt confirmed that his country supports the United States in its Central American policy and in its current growing military presence in the region, especially in Honduras.

The British officer pointed out that he knew Honduras needs military assistance in various fields, but that he did not know whether his country would give it to Honduras. "Although I think this might be possible, it is ultimately a political decision." The two British officers will also visit El Salvador for reasons similar to those that brought them to Honduras.

NICARAGUA

TORRES REPORTS SOMOZIST ATTACK ON POTOSI PORT

PA280417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] political section, this afternoon informed the local press that a CIA specialized command group tried to land at the port of Potosi, but that the attack was repulsed and the rebels fled because of the strong defense that our combatants at the port presented. The following is the statement Commander Torres made:

[Begin recording] On 25 October, at 2345, counterrevolutionary forces of the so-called Somozist task forces -- the commando-type forces trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Honduran territory -- carried out actions against our people in the port of Potosi. They were detected by EPS troops, and an exchange of fire followed. The rebels fled to Honduran territory that same night. As you can see, the attack was launched at 2345, almost at midnight. They were protected by darkness as they approached our coasts. However, they did not achieve their goal, which was to destroy the port.

Our Foreign Ministry has already been informed of the attack and at this time it may have already begun issuing a formal protest.

The sppedboats were equipped with 81-mm mortars and 50-caliber machineguns.

On 25 October, the EPS troops began quite an extensive military operation against the Somozist task forces and mercenaries -- protected by the Yankees -- in the mountainous areas of the country, the northern area of the country, on (El Cumbo) Hill, 21 km southwest of Wiwili. Heavy fighting took place, resulting in the annihilation of 60 counterrevolutionaries and many wounded. A variety of weapons were recovered from the enemy, including M-79 grenade launchers, 81-mm mortars, and FAL rifles. During this operation, four companeros, members of the Simon Bolivar Battalion, died heroically. [end recording]

FDN Claims Attack

PA280308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Democratic Forc e (FDN) sources today reported that on Tuesday night special commando groups of the FDN "attacked and severely damaged" the Sandinist military base at the port of Potosi on Cosiguina Point on the Pacific, 130 km north of Managua.

Accofding to an FDN communique issued in Tegucigalpa today, the operation was simultaneously carried out, "with absolute precision," from the sea by amphibious commandos and from two different flanks by land commandos.

The communique reported that the military base was defended by Sandinist troops and Salvadoran guerrillas [as received], who fled their positions in disarray.

It added that the FDN immediately placed explosive charges in the armory and military installations of the port. The pier was damaged and a small patrol vessel sunk as a result.

FDN leader Edgar Chamorro Coronel today reiterated to AFP the warning about "not permitting any vessel to unload oil in any Nicaraguan port."

"This decision must not be viewed lightly, because we are able to implement it, and we do not want civilians to get hurt in any action," he said.

He reiterated that the Nicaraguan prots "are war zones," and that "the cutting off of the supply of fuel for the Sandinist war machinery is a very high FDN priority."

Chamorro stressed that FDN commando groups have in the past attacked military installations in Puerto Sandino, Corinto, and Puerto Cabezas, where, on 20 October, "we permitted the unloading of petroleum, but the storage tanks were subsequently destroyed."

"However, we permitted the unloading of petroleum on that occasion only. In the future, we will be forced to sink any ship carrying petroleum," he warned.

FDN Warns Oil Tankers

PA280328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2304 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which opposes the Sandinist regime, today repeated its warning to ships transporting oil for Nicaragua that the port of Sandino area is "a military zone of high risk." The warning -- the second of this nature made by the FDN in less than 1 month -- is intended for ships of any nationality transporting oil to Nicaragua.

An FDN spokesman said that "we have the military capability to sink the oil tankers, as our intention is to reduce the Sandinist army's mobilization capacity, which they require in order to fight against us efficiently." The same source added that the area leading to the port of Sandino has been mined, and that the FDN has warned the Lloyds of London not to offer any guarantees to vessels destined for Nicaraguan ports.

D'ESCOTO ASSAILS U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

FL281054 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today condemned here the warmongering attitude of the United States and warned that the invasion of Grenada jeopardizes the security of all Latin American countries.

He said the U.S. attitude is a blow not only to Grenadian autonomy but also against the sovereignty of Latin American nations. He asserted that the invasion could herald a similar plan for the invasion of Nicaragua, an action that would worsen the situation in Central America and obstruct even further the worthy work of the Contadora Group.

He termed the Grenadian invasion as an aboslute and brutal disregard for the standards of civilized nations. He said the United States had thus demonstrated its continuing determination to take actions against the sacred principles, rights, and duties of the UN Charter.

D'Escoto arrived in Mexico City to attend the closing session of the Mexico-Nicaragua Commission on Technical Assistance and Cooperation scheduled to be held at the offices of Mexican Foreign Secretariat.

Interviewed at the city's international airport, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said the Nicaraguan people have already suffered too much from the presures of the Ronald Reagan administration and have, therefore, taken appropriate steps to ensure their defense under any circumstance.

He similarly lamented the shameful position of some Latin American countries which defended and applauded the invasion of Grenada. On the other hand, he said, we are proud of the steady and clear-cut position taken by Mexico, a position characterized for its determination to defend the autonomy and sovereignty of the world's nations.

UN Envoy Denounces U.S.

PA272119 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua has stated that the Nonaligned Movement should jointly reject all aggressions by taking measures that would entail a high political cost for the aggressors.

Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations, charged at a meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau that the United States is employing all its might to attack tiny Grenada, with total disregard for international public opinion. However, he added, despite their small military resources, the Grenadians are putting up a heroic resistance, which serves as an example to other peoples that are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism.

Chamorro Mora indicated that if yesterday Grenada was invaded, U.S. forces along with those of some Central American countries could tomorrow get together to attack Nicaragua.

FPR Condemns U.S. Intervention

PA272010 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2228 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Revolutionary Patriotic Front [FPR] has issued a communique condemning the imperialist aggression against Grenada and making an appeal to the peoples of the United States, Honduras, and Costa Rica. The following is the text of the communique:

The FPR, in view of the aggression against Grenada by the imperialists and their lackeys in the Caribbean, establishes its position. We consider the attitude assumed by the Reagan administration and its lackeys of the Caribbean in attacking and invading the people of Grenada criminal and genocidal. Such an attitude confirms the imperialistic position of an administration which, hypocritically and deceitfully, is leading its people to an unnecessary sacrifice in defense against imaginary foes.

At this historic, decisive moment, the FPR, a political alliance made up of the Independent Liberal Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the FSLN, and the Popular Social Party, defines the following points:

We want to tell the fraternal people of Honduras and Costa Rica that our desire for peace and dialogue is firm; that we cannot imagine being attacked by you. We request, however, that you remain permanently vigilant of your respective governments so that they may not dare attack us, because we shall defend ourselves to the end with the aid of our moral force.

We want to tell the fraternal people of the United States that with their moral and cultural force, through sensible and responsible government, they should set the example for all by invoking their pacifist spirit to prevent the Reagan administration from making the mistake of carrying out against our people the same destruction it is now causing in Grenada. They had better know now that, in such a case, all Nicaraguans of good will, united in a single bloc, will trample anyone trying to invade or attack us, because we have in our Indian and Sandinist blood the cry of Free Fatherland or Death!

To our heroic people of Nicaragua: Brothers, at these decisive moments in which the fatherland, sovereignty, self-determination, and our liberation are being seriously threatened, we ask you to double all revolutionary tasks such as defense, production, and revolutionary vigilance in order to present a solid front in defense of the fatherland and the revolution to the last drop of our blood.

[Signed] Revolutionary Patriotic Front. Unity for the Fatherland and the Revolution! Gustavo Tablada Zelaya, national coordinator, and Cesar Delgadillo Machado, secretary of communications, press and international relations

Havana Cites State Council

FL271330 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1209 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Council of State today demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. military forces that have invaded Grenada. An official declaration by the co-legislative body unanimously demands the cessation of all acts of aggression against the people of that small Caribbean nation, which has the right to self-determination, liberty, and total rights to its sovereignty. The State Council described Washington's justification for sending about 2,00 soldiers to protect U.S. students and citizens as an old device used in its interventions. The document pays homage to the Cuban internationalist workers who for more than 30 hours, while outnumbered, fought a vastly superior force.

DETAILS ON 25-MILE SECURITY ZONE BILL PUBLISHED

PA271726 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] According to a bill that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction submitted to the State Council for discussion and approval, Nicaragua will establish a "special maritime and air security zone throughout our territory."

The special security zone will cover 25 maritime miles from the base line used "to measure a country's continental shelf, in accordance with the Law on the Continental Shelf and Adjacent Waters."

According to the bill, this law will not affect "the sovereignty and national jurisdiction of Nicaragua over its 200 marine miles of adjacent waters established in this law."

Regarding the special air security zone, it states that "it will cover the airspace over our national territory to the limits recognized by international law."

Security Zone

The bill, which will be presented at the next State Council session on Wednesday, says that "foreign planes or ships will not be allowed to enter the special security zone without prior consent from the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, through the Foreign Ministry," and that "requests to fly over and land at airports and to sail on national waters and moor at ports must be presented to the Foreign Ministry at least 7 days in advance with the exception of special cases, which must be studied by the Nicaraguan Government."

Requests

Regarding aircraft and warships belonging to foreign war fleets, "they must present their requests a minimum of 15 days in advance."

"In special cases," the Defense Ministry may authorize the entry of these ships and aircraft on terms and conditions different from those established."

Fines

The law establishes fines ranging from 25,000 to 250,000 cordobas "when special zones are violated without waiting for the pertinent authorization, and from 275,000 to 500,000 "when the special zones are entered without any request being made.

"When an unauthorized ship moors or engages in fishing or any other activity in the special maritime zone, or when an unauthorized plane lands anywhere in our country, the fine will range from 600,000 to 1 million cordobas." Another part of the bill states: "In the event resistance is offered, without detriment to provisions established by the regular law, the violators will be punished with a fine ranging from 1.1 million cordobas to 2 million cordobas, and the aircraft or ship, with all equipment, will be seized."

Special Treatment

"The war planes and ships of other nations," Article 7 of the bill says, "will receive special treatment [regimen especial], based on the provisions of Nicaraguan laws and international law."

The bill also establishes that the "punishment applied by the Defense Ministry cannot be appealed, except according to provisions stated in Paragraph D or Article 7 when the case is taken to a penal court."

Regarding commercial cargo or passenger ships and aircraft which are duly authorized by local authorities to moor at national ports or fly over or land in our country, Article 10 states: "They will be exempt from the provisions of this law, which will be in effect indefinitely and thus abolishes any previous regulations which contradict it."

CAPTURED CONTRA PILOT REPORTEDLY DIES OF ULCER

PA262004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported today that Hugo Aguilar, one of the "counterrevolutionary" pilots shot down and captured by the Sandinist People's Army has died of an ulcer in a Managua hospital. Aguilar suffered fractures and internal injuries when he was shot down in Matagalpa Department on 3 October. This aggravated the condition that ultimately caused his death.

Authorities have reported that Aguilar was attended by the country's best specialists and that an International Red Cross physician, who was not identified, had continued the treatment.

Aguilar was shot down with another pilot, Roberto Amador, and mechanic Jaime Lau -- all identified as members of the Somozist National Guard -- while trying to deliver arms, under Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, orders, to a guerrilla group.

Commander Lenin Cerna, State Security chief, accused Aguilar of participating in bombings against the civilian population in Esteli, Leon, and Masaya in 1978 during the early Sandanist insurrections against the Anastasio Somoza regime.

'OUR AMERICA' SCORES U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

PA271509 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The cunning and criminal U.S. military intervention in the small island of Grenada has been strongly condemned by the peoples and many governments, organizations, and personalities of our America. Likewise, the example of heroism, unselfishness, and internationalism offered by the construction workers and other Cuban assistants joining hands with their Grenadian brothers to challenge the Yankee invasion has been supported and noted in Cuba and other Latin American nations.

The Ecuadoran Ministry of Foreign Relations condemned the U.S. invasion and recalled that the UN Charter bans the use of force in international relations. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano read on television a government declaration rejecting the U.S. action against Grenada. The announcement noted that Venezuela cannot approve any form of foreign armed intervention in the internal affairs of other states. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo described as unacceptable the invasion by U.S. forces of the small Caribbean island of Grenada.

In Argentina, most of the presidential candidates in the upcoming elections have repudiated the despicable Yankee invasion against the people of Grenada. Radical leader Raul Alfonsin strongly rejected the intervention in the internal affairs of another state. The leader of the Intransigent Radical Civic Union Party, Oscar Alende, has said that the Yankee invasion is meant to interrupt the liberation process in Grenada. Socialist leader Guillermo Estevez also rejected the rash U.S. invasion, and (Luis Zamora) of the Movement Toward Socialism noted that the imperialists, who are suffocating the Latin American nations through the heavy burden of their external debts, are the same ones who are massacring the people of Grenada.

In Managua, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has charged that the U.S. invasion of Grenada confirms the imperialists' arrogant desire to impose their will through force.

The Yankee invasion of Grenada has also been strongly condemned by many Latin American personalities, including former Dominican President Juan Bosch, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez; Rodney Arismendi, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Carlos Oquendo, the rector of the Central University of Ecuador; and former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello.

In many Latin American countries, including Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia, and Mexico, thousands have voiced their repudiation of the U.S. aggression against Grenada. Most of these demonstrations were staged in front of U.S. Embassies in those countries.

Meanwhile, in Cuba thousands of students, workers, and housewives, despite constant rains over the past 24 hours, have staged street demonstrations to indignantly condemn the brutal imperialist aggression against the people of Grenada and to support the heroic resistance of the Cuban internationalist collaborators in their unequal combat with the invaders.

Not only in the streets but also at their work sites, the Cuban people are expressing their admiration for the heroic attitude of our fellow countrymen, who have met with determination the powerful imperialist forces in Grenada.

In Grenada, as stated at the press conference offered early today by Fidel Castro, the courageous Cuban builders and assistants have written a historic page of international solidarity. They have been waging a battle on behalf of the small nations of the world and all the peoples of the Third World against brutal imperialist aggression. They have fought for America and also for their own country as if they were defending there, in Grenada, the first trench for the sovereignty and integrity of Cuba.

HAVANA SAYS AUSTIN MAY BE 'HIDING' IN GRENADA

FL271400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] A report from the French news agency states that the U.S. Military Command will not permit any journalists to visit Grenada.

The agency also stated that General Hudson Austin could be hiding in an area near Fort Frederick near St George's, the capital of Grenada.

While the resistance to the invaders continues in Grenada, the White House faces criticism from numerous member of Congress, who are accusing President Ronald Reagan of disobeying U.S. laws and leading that country toward a third world war.

Among the strongest criticisms was that of (?Fortney Stark) from California calling for someone to take control of the situation to check what he called the demented policy of the White House.

MEDIATION EFFORTS REPORTED BY TELEVISION, RADIO

PA281250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0932 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Cuban television last night interrupted its programming eight times to report on the efforts being made by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez toward the evacuation of Cubans killed, wounded, or captured on Grenada.

An EFE dispatch was insistently broadcast as a "communique to the people" to report on the statements made by the Spanish prime minister, promoter of an initiative which is supported by the United States, Colombia, and Cuba.

The television newscaster appeared in front of a banner which read "we will never surrender," repeatedly interrupting the showing of a Soviet movie entitled "The Place of the Appointment Must Not Vary." In an unusual action involving a foreign prime minister, radio stations began broadcasting the same message simultaneously. In a nutshell, all indications are that Cuba expects the mediation promoted by Felipe Gonzalez and Colombian President Belisario Betancur to succeed.

Through an offical communique, the Cuban Government reported Wednesday evening that Fidel Castro had accepted Spain's and Colombia's good offices in obtaining the return of Cubans captured and killed on Grenada. Gonzalez later asserted that the United States had approved this "salvage operation" without conditions, "for simple humanitarian reasons and to avoid deadly clashes"

At the same time, it was learned here that the Cuban flag vessel "Vietnam Heroico" had sailed for Barbados with a group of orthopedists and surgeons to pick up wounded combatants there.

Although no official figures on casualties have been released, arrangements are almost complete to hold a solemn ceremony at Revolution Square to express mourning for and render homage to those who fell in Grenada.

DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY OVER GRENADA

FL271258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] In all the provinces, municipalities, and student and labor organizations in the country, there were demonstrations against the U.S. aggression in Grenada and of admiration for the Cuban construction workers and collaborators in that Caribbean nation.

On the Isle of Youth, more than 20,000 people gathered in the Heroic Guerrilla Plaza to condemn U.S. aggression in Grenada and to give homage to those who died in that country. Workers, students, soldiers, and members of the general public in the capital condemned the criminal invasion by Yankee Marines of Grenada and the aggression against the Cuban construction workers and collaborators. Thousands of Santiago workers, CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] members and members of the Federation of Cuban Women gathered in Plaza (Cespedes) to repudiate the cowardly imperialist aggression against Grenada and to firmly support the statements of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Tank Unit Meets

FL271915 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The chiefs, officers, warrant officers, sergeants, soldiers, and civilian workers of a FAR unit met yesterday to forcefully condemn the Yankee aggression against Grenada. [Begin recording unidentified person] Once again the aggressive and unscrupulous policy of Yankee imperialism concerns itself with revealing its shamelessness and lack of moral principles to the entire world, causing the rejection and censure of the peoples and the strongest repudiation by all Cubans. This is the same feeling of our Armed Forces and civilian workers who, at this moment, condemn with indignation the criminal and cowardly Yankee aggression against the fraternal Grenadian people. And they express their hatred and scorn for the fascist American Administration. [end recording]

At the meeting, with slogans and placards, the participants expressed their indignation in view of the brutal aggression faced by the Cuban construction workers and collaborators in Grenada and the healthy pride which they felt for the exemplery behavior maintained by these comrades.

Speaking at the meeting, Colonel Roberto Hernandez Suarez stated that the pain will strengthen our determination of struggle and victory. [Begin Hernandez recording] At any moment the fatherland can once again call us to fight. But like our brave brothers in Grenada, we will be able to demonstrate to the enemy of what we are capable. We are prepared to defend our land and to defend any people who might need it because, if we have anything here it is courage and determination. Let the messers imperialists know that the genocidal aggression in which the battle-hardened sons of this heroic people shed their generous blood defending the decency, honor, and principles on which we were educated, will not make us go backward. The profound pain which we feel for their deaths will strengthen our determination for struggle and victory.

It will raise our consciousness, and it will make us more firm and more internationalist because as our commander in chief has taught, when an energetic and virile people cry, injustice trembles. [end recording]

DANGER TO NICARAGUA AFTER GRENADA FORESEEN

FL272053 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] With great cynicism, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated that those who want to get a message from the U.S. invasion of Grenada can do so. Implicit in these words is the threat to the other peoples of the Caribbean region and Central America. Once again it confirms the reactionary and interventionist policy of the Reagan administration. Shultz' remarks show that the invasion of Grenada, in addition to the goal of ending the revolutionary process, has as its purpose to prepare American public opinion for other interventions that will use this same justification. With these same arguments about pacification and restoration of democracy at gun point in the past century, the United States invaded Mexico, Uruguay, Panama, Cuba and Nicaragua. This caused rivers of blood to flow, cut off the aspirations for independence of these people, and broadened its domination to almost the entire continent.

In this century and under this same pretext, the Yankee imperialists launched on more than one occasion their Marines and mercenaries against Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Cuba. Wrapped in the cloak of democracy, the U.S. rulers assassinated Augusto Cesar Sandino, and drenched Guatemala in a bloodbath following the fall of Jacobo Arbenz. They overthrew Joao Goulart in Brazil. They produced the mercenary invasion of Cuba by Playa Giron. They massacred the Panamanian people in front of the Canal Zone. They caused the fall and death of Salvador Allende in Chile, and installed fascism there.

If to invade Grenada today they shielded themselves behind the request of various Caribbean countries, which showed their absolute submission to the imperialist master, tomorrow they will find a similar argument to attempt to destroy the revolutions of Nicaragua and Cuba, or to halt the national liberation movements on the continent by using the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA. The message Shultz wants to convey was deciphered long ago by the peoples of our America, who are aware of the voracity of imperialism and are readying themselves to resist and to win.

At this time the danger of invasion hangs over Sandino's people. The United States has concentrated numerous troops in Honduras and they maintain warships in Central American waters. But the Nicaraguan Government and people remain serene and vigilant in face of the enemy. Their motto of "Fatherland or Death!" is joined with ours, to warn the invader that if it does attack they will remain.

CONDEMNATION OF GRENADA INVASION REPORTED

World Council of Churches Rejection

PA271645 Havana International Service in Spanish 1444 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Statement by Angel Peirot, secretary for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Council of Churches, from Geneva, on 27 October -- live or recorded telephone relay]

[Excerpt] The World Council of Churches has been in contact with the Caribbean Council of Churches regarding the Grenadian problem.

Our council issued a statement on this matter yesterday. It condemned the intervention and rejected the U.S. arguments, describing them as false, because we feel it is unworthy to say that any country can ask for the intervention of a third country. We don't think the dignity and sovereignty of any country, small as it may be, should be insulted this way.

We believe that it is for the people of the country affected to ask for help from a friendly country. In this case, it is further evidence of the style of action of the United States. Undoubtedly, the countries that accompanied this action are satellites. It was a decision that was not made by the people, but by some of their leaders.

We are indignant and very worried about the fate of the Grenadian people and the escalation this means and what it may imply. We wonder if this isn't a [word indistinct] to invade another country in Central America. This is our great concern, and we join protests throughout the world -- particularly because of a request from the churches of the region, which have expressed concern and indignation, prompted by this action of piracy and banditry.

U.S., Canadian, Swedish Protests

FL271610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. Mission to the UN in New York was the object of protests by demonstrators congregated there to repudiate the U.S. invasion of Grenada. During a meeting that took place afterward near the UN Building, (Larry Holmes), a representative of the People's Mobilization Organization Against War, said that the aggression is a demonstration of the militaristic wantonness of the Reagan administration.

In Ottawa, the Canadian capital, hundreds of people carrying signs expressed opposition to the U.S. military intervention in the Caribbean nation. There was also a protest demonstration at the U.S. Consulate in the Swedish city of Goteborg against the U.S. military intervention in the small Caribbean nation. The demonstrators demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

Spanish Government Position

FL271515 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1503 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid -- In commenting today on the U.S. invasion of the small island of Grenada, the Spanish Government reiterated its position that it is opposed to any foreign intervention. An official note by Madrid reiterates its call for an immediate withdrawal of American foreces from Grenadian territory, and for reestablishment there of conditions that would allow that people to decide their own destiny. The government headed by Felipe Gonzalez rejected interference in domestic affairs and the use of force as stated in the UN Charter. The document warns that the invasion (?of Grenada) could heighten tensions in the Central American region.

Cypriot Condemnation

FL271731 Havana Television Service 1512 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia -- Today in a special meeting, Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou accompanied by Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou received Cuban Ambassador Fermin Rodriguez to reiterate Cyprus' strong condemnation of the American invasion of Grenada.

Kiprianou, who delayed a Council of Ministers meeting to receive the Cuban diplomat, stated that the invasion of a small sovereign state such as Grenada by the United States cannot be justified in any way. At the meeting, the Cypriot president reiterated that in any international forum discussing the Grenadian issue, his country would reiterate its condemnation of American aggression.

Mexican Stand Noted

FL271801 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1514 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City -- The Mexican Senate has decided to send a letter to the U.S. Congress to express alarm, concern, and repudiation of that legislative body in view of the violation of Grenada's sovereignty by the United States. The senators labeled as shameful the aggression of the U.S. Government against the Caribbean island. They strongly condemned this action and stated that it is a primitive act to resort to force, above all by a superpower. The Mexican legislators pointed out that in this time of growing danger, mankind fearfully asks the question: Where can this insensitivity and haughtiness lead us? The statement by the Mexican Senate joined the call made hours earlier by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from Grenada.

South American Governments, SELA React

FL271640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins did not discard the possibility that the Bolivarian countries would issue a joint declaration condemning the aggression suffered by Grenada. Herrera Campins said he had talked about this with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, despite the fact that each nation of the region is making its own separate denunciation. Consequently, the governments of Peru and Bolivia rejected the U.S. aggression in Grenada, reaffirming the full validity of the principle of nonintervention.

They also demanded the withdrawal of foreign forces from that island, so that the Grenadian people can exercise freely their right to self-determination. The Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, condemned the occupation of Grenada by U.S. forces.

CUBAN-CONGOLESE COMMUNIQUE ON VALDES VISIT

FL271655 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] categorically reject all attempts to link Namibia's independence to the presence of Cuban international troops in Angola. This was stated in a joint communique which details the results of the visit to the People's Republic of the Congo by a PCC delegation headed by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo. The document states that it is necessary to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the African states, the nonaligned countries, and the other progressive forces in the world in the struggle for decolonization by providing effective support to the South-West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, and the front line states, which are victims of barbarous aggression by South Africa, which relies on the support of imperialist powers.

COMMUNIST LEADER SCORES GRENADA INVASION

PA271355 Havana International Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Statement by Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, to Radio Havana via telephone; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] The United States has fulfilled an intention it has harbored for several years: to intervene and thwart the Granadian revolutionary process. It has landed troops using the same pretext it did in the Dominican Republic. We wholeheartedly support the Grenadian combatants who are fighting against this North American intervention, this occupation, and the heroic and dignified resistance offered by the Cuban workers and technicians on the island.

We repudiate and condemn this invasion and feel that all the Dominican people, who have personally experienced a North American invasion, must repudiate en masse the North American invasion of Grenada.

North Americans have taken advantage of the fact that the Grenadian revolution was at its weakest point because of internecine struggles and the fact that its leadership, personified by Maurice Bishop, had been annihilated through a totally erroneous decision. It was at this time the North Americans decided to intervene. They could not have done so before.

This intervention not only violates the sovereignty of the Grenadian people but of the Latin American peoples as well, and is a direct threat to the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutionary processes, because the action taken in Grenada is a repetition of the big stick policy, of the interventionist policy.

Our party and the leftist revolutionary organizations in the Dominican Republic have clearly stated that they repudiate this intervention and have expressed their determination to defend Latin American revolutionary processes with all necessary vigor.

Students Protest; 36 Injured

PA271520 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1112 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 27 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- A total of 36 people were injured when leftist groups yesterday took to the streets of this capital to protest the invasion of Grenada by forces led by U.S. troops, police reported.

Police fired several warning shots and used tear gas to disperse groups of students gathering to begin their protest marches through Santo Domingo. It was learned that 10 policemenand 26 demonstrators were injured in clashes at the state university.

The student associations, which claim 70,000 members, announced that they will continue protesting today.

OCBA CONDEMNS GRENADIAN MILITARY COUP D'ETAT

FL280130 Bridgetown CANA in English 0018 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 27 Oct, CANA -- The Organization of Caribbean Bar Association (OCBA) has condemned the military junta which seized power in Grenada last week and pledged to support the Grenadian people in future efforts to re-establish constitutional government. In a statement on the crisis in Grenada, the OCBA said it joined "well thinking" people in the region in condemning the criminal acts of violence and repression launched by a "clique of military and political thugs" against the leaders and people of Grenada.

The statement said: "This organisation had warned against the path of revolutionary violence undertaken by the New Jewel Movement and urged the resumption of the democratic process and the restoration of the rule of law. Unfortunately, many leading politicians, lawyers, and human rights activists of the region showed tolerance for and condoned the abolition by the Bishop regime of free and fair elections, freedom of the press, and the right to legal protection from arbitrary arrest and detention.

"In doing so, they helped to nurture the conditions which have made the present tragic situation possible. To appeal at this stage to those who have seized power by force and are seeking to maintain their position by murder and oppression is pueril and unrealistic. Those who have now raped the last vestiges of democracy in Grenada cannot afford to return to constitutional democracy and the rule of law.

"To do so would amount to certain judicial and political suicide. It seems true, however regrettable it may be, that it is only by armed struggle that the people of Grenada can be rescued from the new usurpers of power. "No amount of words however eloquently composed or strongly framed can now avail. The Caribbean people must now stand ready to assist the Grenadian people to rescue themselves from the horrible shackles which have now been placed on them, and which threaten our entire region. When that task is accomplished and the cancer of military dictatorship eradicated from our midst, OCBA will join with all willing groups and persons in offering every possible assistance to the people of Grenada in their efforts to re-establish constitutional government and social stability. OCBA expresses sympathy for the people of Grenada in this moment of grief and urge them to be resolute and courageous."

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS GRENADA INVASION LAWFUL

FL272200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, 27 Oct, REUTER-CANA -- A government minister of Antigua, which joined in Tuesday's invasion of Grenada, said today the military intervention was lawful and followed an invitation by the island's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon.

Education Minister Reuben Harris said the Caribbean countries' involvement in the U.S.-led invasion stemmed from an Eastern Caribbean defence pact including Grenada. "There was no unlawful intervention in Grenada," he told a meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Antigua was one of six small Caribbean nations which took part in the operation. Two other Caribbean leaders had earlier spoken of a call for help from Sir Paul to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Harris said: "As head of state, Sir Paul Scoon has full authority to make such an invitation." News of the request was withheld until the governor general was known to be safe. The minister added: "Under the organisation, we enjoy an economic community, a common currency, joint diplomatic representation and responsibility for our common defence and security."

BARBADOS

TALKS UNDERWAY TO SET UP PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Scoon To Head Government

PA271853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Intense negotiations were underway today to establish a provisional civilian government in Grenada headed by the island's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, who had been evacuated to Barbados by the U.S. forces.

The prime minister of Barbados, John Adams, this morning confirmed that negotiations were currently underway and announced that his country's electoral office will contribute to establishing the procedures to make elections possible in Grenada. The prime minister affirmed that Sir Paul is the principal constitutional authority of Grenada, being the representative of Queen Elizabeth II in that country, which is a member of the British Commonwealth. Adams revealed that Sir Paul was consulted and had agreed to head the Grenadian Government following the slaying of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the coup d'etat carried out by the Revolutionary Military Council that had so violently disturbed the island.

The prime minister of Barbados -- an island of 250,000 inhabitants neighboring Grenada whose forces participated alongside the U.S. troops -- said that history will amply justify this action. Adams revealed that the idea of a joint military action in Grenada was posed by John Compton, prime minister of St Lucia, another small island in the Caribbean, who telephoned him last Sunday to suggest a meeting with the other members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. As a result of those talks, he added, the United States and Great Britain were invited to participate in the intervention. The U.S. Government accepted, but British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher turned down the proposal. Canada was informed of the plan but was not invited to participate, he concluded.

Government Releases Scoon's Letter

FL272342 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, October 27, CANA -- The Barbados Government tonight released the text of a letter in which Grenada's Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, invited member governments of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and other friendly countries to try to restore order in the island, where the military took power in a bloody coup last week.

The government here said a copy of the letter, addressed to Prime Minister John Adams and signed by Sir Paul, was delivered by Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, head of Barbados's Defence Force and commander of the Caribbean Security Force, now in Grenada.

Text of the letter:

Government House, St Georges, Grenada,

October 24, 1983

Dear Prime Minister,

You are aware that there is a vacuum of authority in Grenada following the killing of the prime minister and the subsequent serious violations of human rights and bloodshed. I am, therefore, seriously concerned over the lack of internal security in Grenada. Consequently I am requesting your help to assist me in stabilising this grave and dangerous situation. It is my desire that a peace-keeping force should be established in Grenada to facilitate a rapid return to peace and tranquillity and also a return to democratic rule. In this connection I am also seeking assistance from the United States, from Jamaica, and from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States through its current chairman, the Hon Eugenia Charles, in the spirit of the treaty establishing that organisation to which my country is a signatory.

I have the honour to be

(Signed)

Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General

BERMUDA

PLP HEAD FAULTS SWAN ON GRENADA INVASION

FL280220 Bridgetown CANA in English 0109 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, 27 Oct, CANA -- Bermuda's premier, John Swan, has been heavily criticised by the opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP) for his support of the United States and eastern Caribbean troops' invasion of Grenada to topple that country's new military rulers.

Mr Swan, who leads the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP) in the British colony, endorsed the military offensive after a meeting with the island's American Consul-General William Boggs. Said Mr Swan: "The government of Bermuda endorses the efforts undertaken by the member states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States as well as Jamaica, Barbados, and the United States to restore order on the island of Grenada."

But Mr Swan's support for the invasion brought criticism from Mrs Lois Brown Evans who leads the PLP. She said the premier had expressed his support out of ignorance. "You have to be very careful," she said, adding Mr Swan needs an advisor who knows what to say on foreign affairs. Mr Swan made an emotional decision and endorsed the invasion, she claimed. As a person he could do that, but as the premier he should not have done so, she remarked. She said Mr Swan should have discussed the matter with the opposition, government, and even called Parliament back to discuss the matter before giving his opinion on Bermuda's behalf. She said: "Mr Swan should not have made any remarks on the situation. He is not competent and was not informed."

There were also claims that Mr. Swan had acted unconstitutionally by speaking out on foreign policy which was Britain's preserve. But Bermuda's Acting Governor Mark Herdman backed the premier's right to give the view of the cabinet. "To make a statement saying that the Bermuda Government supports this does not infringe on Britain's responsibility for foreign affairs," he said. "The British Government has not actually said "Americans get out. They have just said that the action might be unfortunate."

GRENADA

UPDATE ON INVASION, CONTINUED MILITARY ACTIONS

Military Continues Fighting

FL271834 Bridgetown CANA in English 1345 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 27, CANA -- The three-day-old multinational military operation to restore order and democratic government in Grenada after last week's coup there, today reported further success with the fall of Fort Frederick, an army outpost, official sources here said. Soldiers at the fort succumbed to a U.S. Marine assault, the sources said. The fort and the main Richmond Hill Prison were last night given as the only two major pockets of resistance to the invading forces, comprising soldiers and policemen from the United States and half a dozen Caribbean countries. There was no word of what had happened in the battle for the prison. U.S. Government officials had earlier said fighting was too fierce this morning to resume the evacuation of Americans from the strife-torn eastern Caribbean island.

The fighting in Grenada appears to have now moved to Calivigne Camp situated on a hilly peninsula on the south coast about four miles east of the Salines Airport. This camp was probably the peace-time barracks of the People's Revolutionary Army and was completed recently.

The Caribbean Security Force continues to operate in the Point Salines area dealing with the large number of prisoners. They were reinforced this morning by some 70 policemen who were originally due to be flown to Grenada yesterday. This unit comprises 50 from Barbados, 12 from St Vincent, and eight from St Kitts-Nevis. They are all likely to be employed with police duties, initially with prisoners of war (POW's), and some refugees who had fled from the area of fighting.

It was unclear today what was being done about a plane load of Cubans -- said to be about 200 -- who were flown in yesterday after being captured in Grenada. But Cubana Airways today reported that its scheduled flight into Barbados' Grantley Adams Airport today had been cancelled by the local authorities, due to "congestion" at the airport. The Multinational Force has reported stumbling on a virtual arsenal at Grenada's new Point Salines Airport which was being constructed with massive Cuban assistance.

Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga said this, along with the discovery of trenches and other Point Salines facilities for guns, tended to show that executed Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had lied about the real purpose of the airport. Seaga said it was clearly meant for aggression, though Bishop had maintained it was to facilitate the islands tourism.

American officials said today that journalists will be allowed into Grenada for the first time today since the landing at dawn on Tuesday.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is to address Americans on television tonight on the Grenada situation and is expected to be accompanied during the broadcast by one of the Caribbean leaders who helped formulate the multinational force initiative.

Canadians' Evacuation Delayed

PA271428 Paris AFP in Spanish 1417 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa, 27 Oct (AFP) -- A Canadian Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced here that continued fighting in Grenada today delayed the evacuation of Canadian citizens residing on the island. However, he noted that it is impossible to establish if the fighting was underway near St George's or around the route leading to the airport.

Correspondent Hughes Reported Freed

FL272253 Bridgetown CANA in English 2148 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 27 Oct, CANA -- The president of the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association, Harold Hoyte, said here today that he had information from Grenada that Alister Hughes, the island's leading journalist, is now free.

Hoyte, quoting a "very reliable source," said Hughes had been set free by a team of foreign journalists who reportedly slipped into Grenada by boat from Union Island earlier this week. Hoyte said they went to Richmond Hill Prison to see conditions there, saw Alister Hughes, and now he is free. Hoyte said he did not have further details but stressed that his sources were very reliable.

Hughes was taken from his home and detained by the military junta that took over Grenada after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on October 19. That junta has been virtually toppled by a U.S.-led multinational force that invaded Grenada on Tuesday. Hughes, hailed as a fearless and independent journalist, is a correspondent of the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY and also writes for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE MIAMI HERALD and several other newspapers and publications.

Updated Report on Situation

FL280415 Bridgetown CANA in English 0228 GMT 28 Oct 83

[By Albert Brandford, CANA staffer just returned from Grenada]

[Text] Point Salines, Grenada, Oct 27 (CANA) -- American fighter planes using 20mm cannon this evening strafed an army camp in southwest [words indistinct] in the mopping up stages of a three-day old multinational [words indistinct] operation to restore law and order to the strife-torn island. U.S. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Akers told newsmen allowed on (?the) first official trip to the island since the operation began Tuesday that Cuban and Grenadian soldiers were holed up in the Army barracks about four miles from the new international airport at Point Salines. Col Akers said the joint-Caribbean forces had secured an eight-mile radius around Point Salines and were continuing to push northward tonight.

The Army colonel, who heads the tactical operations centre of the U.S 82nd Airborne Rangers said the liberation forces were "pretty much in control" in Grenada having virtually secured the capital, St Georges today.

Seventeen bullet-proof attired journalists from a dozen Caribbean and international news organizations were taken on tour of a large eight-building (?military) [words indistinct] captured from the Cubans yesterday. Col Akers said about 200 Cubans were taken at the camp which also contained an enormous stockpile of weapons and ammunition bearing Soviet and Cuban markings -- enough he said to equip 8,000 to 10,000 men. "This was a significant logistical complex which gave the lie to the claim (by Havana and St Georges) that the Cubans in Grenada were merely a day-labour work force," said Major Jim Holt executive officer of the 82nd Airborne Battalion.

Cuba had hundreds of workers in Grenada to help construct the Point Salines airport which was due to be officially opened in March next year. At least 600 Cubans have already been taken captive. The American officials could give no casualty figures. One British journalist who slipped in by boat early this morning spoke of seeing four bodies at the state-owned Radio Free Grenada, which was demolished, he said. Several burnt out Russian-made cars were outside.

Tour guide Commander Hilton said the shelling had caused some damage to the official residence of Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, who had to be rescued by the American forces Tuesday night when the building came under fire. The Army headquarters, Fort Rupert, along with the military post at Fort Frederick had been taken, he said. The Richmond Hill Prison had also been secured and all its detainees [words indistinct] Commander Hilton said. Those freed included Grenada's known journalist Alister Hughes, who was picked up by the security forces October 19, hours after the Army here seized power in a coup, killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three cabinet members, two prominent labour leaders, and at least 11 other people.

Commander Hilton said the whereabouts of Grenada's Army Chief General Hudson Austin, who headed the ruling Revolutionary Military Council after the coup, were unknown. There was no word of Bernard Coard, hardline Marxist ideologue and ex deputy prime minister, whose leadership feud with the more moderate Bishop triggered the political strife that (?preceded the) invasion.

Major Holt said that in the three-day (?old) operation the Cubans had put up "super intense," resistance, whereas soldiers (?of Grenada's) People's Revolutionary Army often dropped their weapons and ran on approach of the U.S. Marines. There was no indiscriminate killing by the American forces, Major Holt said.

More Americans students who were studying at the U.S.-owned St Georges University School of Medicine were airlifted out of Grenada this evening. The Marines said they rescued 224 of the U.S. students yesterday. "It has been a nightmare," said one student who was among a group of 200 surrounded on campus by Cuban and Grenadian troops earlier in the operation.

The Caribbean force is (?guarding) the hundreds of Cuban detainees and Grenadian refugees at the makeshift command centre set up at Point Salines. Major Collin Barrow of the Barbados Defense Force contingent said they had recovered a considerable quantity of weapons which were being stored around the battalion headquarters at Point Salines. According to the Barbadian army major the majority of the Grenadian refugees held had expressed thanks to the multinational (?force for helping) to free them.

Newly rounded up batches of refugees -- men, women, and children [words indistinct] -- single file under guard into the airport [words indistinct] flash friendly smiles and waved at the American soldiers. Journalists were told that Grenada's shops were out of food especially after people bought up large stocks during last weekend's four-hour break in the round-the-clock curfew imposed by the Army after the takeover.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO GRENADA INVASION

Official Accuses Reagan of 'Lying'

LD280950 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0857 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] A Grenadian High Commission official in London today accused President Reagan of "lying through is teeth" over the allegation of a Cuban base on the tiny Caribbean island. "The Cubans on Grenada were helping in important areas of construction, medical care, and education," Mr Daniel Bartholemen told TV-AM. Asked to account for the huge arms store discovered by American troops, Mr Bartholemen said: "We have a strong militia."

Since last week's coup Grenada had feared a U.S. invasion. Mr Bartholomen said an American exercise on Puerto Rico last year was a practice for such an invasion. He said the 600 Cubans who fought the American troops with weapons which included machine guns were construction workers on the site of the new airport. "If you are invaded by the Unied States it would be wise to have machine guns. There was no Cuban army in Grenada. The people who are now fighting are all Grenadians, people defending their homes, property and children," he said. He added that the arms store had come from Russia, Cuba, and some weapons had been purchased from Britain. [sentence as received] "We have no bases in Grenada. What we have is an airport for tourism and our development. We are seeking to defend these gains and that is all." Mr Bartholomen said: "We are calling for unconditional withdrawal immediately by the Americans. There is no justification for invading sovereign territory. Grenada is one of the smallest countries in the Western Hemisphere and the United States is one of the largest and most powerful in the world. That is a threat to America?"

Havana on Williams OAS Speech

PA271445 Havana International Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Grenadian ambassador to the OAS, Dessima Williams, said the Grenadian people will never be conquered. In a vibrant recorded statement during a special session of the OAS Permanent Council called to discuss the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Dessima Williams accused the government of Ronald Reagan of trying to provoke a massacre in that small Caribbean island.

The Grenadian ambassador, who was forced to hide due to the constant threats against her life, described the U.S. aggression against Grenada as illegal, provocatory, and unjustified, and underlined that the Reagan administration should be condemned for a barbaric action that violates the UN and OAS Charters.

Ambassador Williams warned that the invasion is not a mere act of aggression against the small nation of Grenada, but against all American nations, and only worsens the tension in Central America. She said it was certain that her people will uphold their will to survive -- that efforts to curb their desire for freedom and progress will never succeed.

The majority of the member nations participating in the special session strongly condemned the brutal U.S. military invasion of Grenada and warned that occupation of that small Caribbean island violates the principles of self-determination, nonintervention, and respect for the territorial integrity of one of the nations of that regional group.

Exile Group Supports Invasion

FL272000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1919 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, 27 Oct, CANA -- The New York-based Grenada Movement for Freedom and Democracy, an organisation opposed to the former ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) in Grenada, has told Prime Minister Milton Cato it endorses and supports the military action taken by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) "to free our dear country." The movement's president, Michael Sylvester, said his organisation looked forward to continued interest, defence, freedom and democracy.

Prime Minister Milton Cato was one of the heads of government of the OECS who took a decision to request Barbados, Jamaica, and the United States to intervene militarily in Grenada to restore law, order, and democracy.

Grenada's Armed Forces took control of the country last week, Wednesday, following the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other persons following fighting between the military and pro-Bishop supporters.

JAMAICA

SEAGA GIVES 'GENERAL REPORT' ON INVASION

Bishop 'Lied' About Airport

FL271912 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 27, CANA -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, today said that the late Grenadian prime minister, Maurice Bishop, "obviously lied" about the purpose of the new airport which was being built in his country with Cuban help, and maintained that it was designed to be a departure point for aggression. While Bishop might not have used the airport and military facilities developed in Grenada against his neighbours "unless required to do so under extreme pressure" -- presumably from Havana and Moscow -- the new military rulers who killed him just over a week ago were a different breed, Seaga said.

The Jamaica prime minister, in a television programme to be aired tonight, was justifying his government's decision to commit men to a U.S.-led invasion of Grenada to topple the military government. The other Caribbean countries, who together have supplied only 300 men to the operations, are Barbados, Saint Lucia, Dominica, and St Vincent. Portions of Seaga's remarks and a general reportwere broadcast today by the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC). The Grenadians had said that the airport was vital for the development of their tourism, but Washington had charged that it was a facility for the Cubans and the Soviets.

Seaga to back up his argument about the purpose of the airport, said that "not a word of English" was written on its walls. All over there were racks to hang guns or store them "even in the toilets", the prime minister added.

According to JBC, Seaga said that the invasion was popular in Jamaica and the Caribbean and that the action was correct, as history would prove.

He argued that the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) who invited Jamaica, Barbados, and the United States to participate in the invasion had acted within their treaty and had instituted a pre-emptive move to ward off a perceived threat to their security.

Seaga credited Bishop, a leftwinger whose New Jewel Movement took power in a 1979 coup, with some level of moderation, but said that the military leaders in the midst of a party power struggle were ruthless men who had shown that they "do not know where to stop." On the basis of the OECS' decision, he said: "If you perceive a threat, why should you wait? The idea of a pre-emptive strike applied."

Seaga on Military Airport

FL280050 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 27 Oct, CANA -- Nine hundred prisoners, 600 of them Cubans, have been taken by the U.S.-led invasion forces who went into Grenada Tuesday, Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga said today. "These Cuban and Grenadian prisoners are presently being held at Point Salines, the Cuban airport, under the security of the Bravo Company of the Jamaica Defence," Seaga said in a statement issued through his office. The Jamaica prime minister said that the capture of this large force of Cuban "soldiers" further confirmed that the airport which was being built in Grenada with Cuban assistance was for military purposes, to serve the aims of Havana and Moscow.

Cuba sent hundreds of nationals to Grenada to work on the airport and it was they, Havana said, who fought against U.S. Marines when their camps were attacked. "This airport, which was supposedly constructed to accommodate tourists, has not one word of English on any signs or letterings on its walls it is all Spanish," Seaga said. "It is outfitted with large areas for the storage of weapons, and rifle racks exist even in the toilet facilities," he added.

Jamaica, along with Barbados, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and Dominica sent an estimated 300 men to Grenada to join in the exercise to topple the leftwing military regime that came to power there just over a week ago after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and a number of his colleagues and supporters. Bishop's death followed a split in his ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) -- which itself came to power in a 1979 coup -- apparently over the pace and extent of the country's socialist revolution.

During Bishop's period in office, the Point Salines airport was a serious point of quarrel between St George's and Washington, and the Reagan administration made attempts to persuade western countries not to go give assistance for its construction. Prime Minister Seaga said that it was good to remember than on "countless occasions the Bishop government and their defenders here in Jamaica" vehemently denied that the airport was for military purposes and gave positive assurances that it was to assist tourism.

"It is perfectly clear, on the basis of what has been discovered, that the fears of the Eastern Caribbean countries have been justified and it is expected that more evidence of military installations will be revealed before all of this is over," Mr Seaga said.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

VARIOUS LEADERS OPPOSE, COMMEND INTERVENTION

Tannis Denies Invasion Role

FL272215 Bridgetown CANA in English 1847 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 27, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines Deputy Prime Minister Hudson Tannis has denied that local troops were involved in the military intervention in Grenada Tuesday by a multinational task force aiming to wrest control of the island from the military. Reacting to opposition allegations that some 20 Vincentian security officers who flew to Barbados at the weekend had been in Grenada as part of the multinational task force, Tannis reiterated that the Vincentians had gone for training in "a regional co-ordinated training programme." Tannis added: "If our men are to go any place other than Barbados, they would have the consent of the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines. As far as I have been informed, there are no troops from St Vincent and the Grenadines in Grenada. The men who left here are in Barbados."

MNU Calls Invasion 'Unwarranted'

FL271900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 27, CANA -- The Socialist Opposition Movement for National Unity (MNU) in St Vincent and the Grenadines has described Tuesday's invasion of Grenada by a multinational force involving United States and Caribbean soldiers as "unwarranted and (a) premature act." In a statement issued here, MNU leader Dr Ralph Gonsalves noted that no attempt was made at any form of mediation. He said the military intervention set a bad precedent of interference and held the spectre of widespread unnecessary bloodshed and loss of life. The MNU called for an urgent clarification from government authorities here on its role in the invasion in the light of a denial by Foreign Affairs Minister Hudson Tannis of any involvement of Vincentian security personnel in the invasion.

The party accused the United States of practicing double standards by its failure to intervene militarily in South Africa where thousands of black Africans were brutalised and murdered each year, while eagerly agreeing to lend support to an invasion of Grenada. The MNU, however, urged that whatever provision or interim government may be installed in Grenada as a result of the invasion, should be broad-based and should reflect the interests of all classes and groups in Grenada. The multinational forces' intervention followed the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the military's seizure of power in Grenada.

Teachers Union Condemns Action

FL271855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 27, CANA -- The St Vincent Union of Teachers (SVUT) has condemned this week's invasion of Grenada by a multi-national task force involving soldiers from the United States, Barbados, Jamaica, and Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS). THe SVUT said the crowning injustice was that no attempts were made to involve Grenadians in matters so central to their welfare. It said no effort was made to exhaust all peaceful means of reconciliation before the decision to intervene militarily was taken.

Opposition Head Commends U.S.

FL271911 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 27, CANA -- Opposition parliamentarian in St Vincent and the Grenadines, Randolph Russell, has said President Reagan should be highly commended for his "courageous act" in supporting the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) "to free the Grenadian people from the brutal domination of a few armed Marxist murderers." Russell, a former minister of health, said the act had brought a measure of stability, security, and peace to the Caribbean people who do not have the resources and military might to defend themselves against externally-backed aggression.

Russell, who heads the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) here, said "military intervention was the only logical solution" to the Grenada crisis. United States and Caribbean soldiers invaded Grenada Tuesday following the military ouster of the Maurice Bishop administration and the killing of Bishop and at least 16 other persons.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD GUARDIAN SUPPORTS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

FL272255 Bridgetown CANA in English 1935 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 27 Oct, CANA -- The Trinidad and Tobago Government should take an initiative in getting the best and broadest-based interim government for Grenada now that the multinational invading forces appear to be in control, the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN newspaper said today. The paper said that despite disappointments expressed by both the government and the opposition in Parliament, it was pleased that Trinidad and Tobago had expressed its willingness to participate in a peace-keeping force and a fact-finding mission to Grenada. The whole undertaking, it said, will try to bring about a situation in which progress can be made for holding free and fair elections within a reasonable time. "This being so, then it becomes the business of Trinidad and Tobago to take some sort of initiative in getting the best and broadest-based workable interim government that can be mustered through the good offices of the governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon", the GUARDIAN said.

The paper said that the people of the Caribbean would welcome the re-establishment of a free press. Grenada's independent newspaper was closed months after the coup of March 1979 and no non-government publications have been allowed since. "The experience that Grenada has just begun to endure must provide for all of us, however we feel and what we do, a lesson which all will dutifully learn and be guided by," the GUARDIAN said.

BURNHAM SEES NO BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH CARICOM

FL271858 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 27, CANA -- Guyana does not feel that countries in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) which do not share its views on the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada will sever all relations with this country, President Forbes Burnham told newsmen here.

At a news conference summoned to condemn the invasion, Burnham said he did not think the countries in the region "would lightly take such a decision, what with the resources we have and how much they owe us." He did not elaborate on the "debt".

The U.S. last Tuesday sent troops into Grenada to topple that country's new military leaders, who took power in a coup last week.

President Burnham said Caricom was threatened by the decision by Jamaica, Barbados, and the members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sub-group to join in the invasion of Grenada.

He also said that some of the countries which supported the invasion are in need of psychiatric treatment."

Asked about relations between Guyana and the United States and his assessment of President Reagan, Burnham said: "Obviously we have different definitions and concepts as to what amounts to democracy and human rights, and I would say that relations between the U.S. and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana are formally good."

Burnham also said Guyana may be willing to grant asylum to Grenadians who are likely to be persecuted by the invading forces or any government established on the island.

"Guyana has in the past granted asylum and the question of granting is a simple one to be considered," he said. But the president made it clear that there would be no automatic granting of asylum as "each particular case has to be considered."

"Sometimes people who are agents of the enemy seek asylum," he remarked.

Burnham said it was clear that the invasion of Grenada arose from the fact that some OECS countries along with Barbados, Jamaica, and the United States felt that the "Spice Isle" was "in the wrong politically and policy-wise."

"If that is going to ground an invasion of Grenada, can you tell me why it could not, in circumstances created by the intervenor, ground an invasion by the said or similar interventionists" in Guyana, the president said.

'SOURCES' ANALYZE EXPULSION OF CUBAN AMBASSADOR

PA272148 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Cuban Ambassador's expulsion from Suriname this week was directly connected to the incidents in nearby Grenada, according to reliable Caribbean sources here.

The sources said that Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse, chief of the Surinamese Army, was becoming increasingly resentful of what he considered the Cubans' interference, and that he wanted to improve Suriname's deteriorated relations with Washington.

Bouterse, who is seen in the West as a radical leftist, seized power 3 years ago in Suriname, a former Dutch colony in the Caribbean.

According to the sources, the decision to take action against the Cubans, who had been providing aid and advisers, was made after a leftist military coup was staged in Grenada, in the course of which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was assassinated. According to the sources, "the Army leaders felt that the Cubans were partly responsible for the developments in Grenada, and that the same might happen some day in Paramaribo (the Surinamese capital)."

Bouterse announced Tuesday on television that Cuban Ambassador Osvaldo Cardenas had been given 6 days to leave the country, and that a cultural and economic agreement with Havana had been suspended. The Moscow sources added that most of the remaining Cuban diplomats had also been instructed to leave Paramaribo, and that the embassy had been left with minimal personnel.

Although Bouterse's announcement coincided with the invasion of Grenada led by the United States, the sources said that the decision had been made earlier. They added, that, partly for economic reasons, the Surinamese authorities had been trying for some time to improve their relations with Washington. The sources said finally that they understood that Cuba had been trying to influence certain Surinamese sectors to oppose this policy.

NEW OPPOSITION GROUP DESTROYS OFFICIAL RADIO

PA271720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague, 27 Oct (AFP) -- The broadcasting equipment of National Radio of Suriname was destroyed Wednesday in Paramaribo, capital of the former Netherlands colony, the Suriname military junta reported through an auxiliary station monitored in the Netherlands.

An organization unknown until now calling itself "Down With the Military Dictatorship in Suriname" today claimed credit for the attack in a phone call to the Netherlands news agency ANP. A man who said he was calling from Paramaribo said this "was the beginning of actions to end the military dictatorship and restore democracy in Suriname."

The unidentified man said that the main target is Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse, head of the military junta. The military seized power in Suriname on 25 February 1980.

Relations between the Netherlands and its former colony, which gained independence on 25 November 1975, deteriorated considerably as a result of the execution of 15 members of the opposition on 8 December 1982 by the military.